

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN  
LIBRARY

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,092

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1979

Established 1887

## Israeli Arrest of Palestine Mayor Sparks Uproar in Occupied Area

By David K. Shipler

NABLUS, Israeli-occupied West Bank, Nov. 11 (NYT) — The Palestinian mayor of one of the West Bank's major cities was arrested today by Israeli military authorities pending a court ruling on a move to deport him to Jordan for allegedly expressing sympathy for terrorists.

Bassam Shaka, who was elected mayor of Nablus in April, 1976, was seized this morning and taken to Ramle Prison, near Tel Aviv,

when he appeared for an appointment at the military governor's headquarters in Nablus.

Mr. Shaka's wife, Azia, petitioned the Israeli Supreme Court and obtained a temporary injunction barring the mayor's deportation pending a hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

His imprisonment triggered the resignation of the entire Nablus city council, a general strike in the city, scattered demonstrations on the

West Bank and threats by most mayors and other municipal officials in the occupied territories that they would resign en masse if Mr. Shaka were actually expelled.

The arrest also appeared to divide Israelis sharply. Leaders of the opposition Labor Party criticized the arrest as an overreaction, despite the resurgence of Mr. Shaka's views, while rightist politicians and columnists praised the government's decisiveness in acting against an "extremist" and supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

As Israeli troops and armored cars patrolled Nablus, the Israeli Cabinet in Jerusalem decided to expand Jewish settlement in the occupied territories of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights. However, no details of the decision were made public.

The deputy mayor of Nablus, Zafir el-Masri, said today that he thought the Israeli pressure was "part of a scheme to force us to be a part of these negotiations."

Others speculated that Israeli authorities were hoping for mass resignations to eliminate much of the radical, pro-PLO political leadership that made gains in the 1976 elections over the older, more conservative Arab leadership.

The incident began last week when the Israeli daily newspaper Ha'aretz published what many now believe to have been a sensationalized account of a conversation between Mr. Shaka and the Israeli military governor, Maj. Gen. Danny Matt, quoting the Palestinian mayor as justifying the coastal-road massacre of March, 1978, in which guerrillas killed 34 civilians and wounded 72.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman apparently learned of the conversation only when he walked into parliament to find enraged legislators waving copies of Ha'aretz at him and shouting for action. He immediately promised measures against Mr. Shaka.

Mr. Shaka, attempting to walk a careful line between angering the PLO and angering Israeli authorities, said that he had not approved of terrorism, but merely explained that continued Israeli occupation and oppression provoked such acts.

Another Israeli paper, Ma'ariv, then published a purported transcript of the conversation, in which the mayor said, "Operations like these, if they occur, are only a reaction to other acts," and, "as long as there is occupation and killing, you can expect many operations of this type."



Iranians hold pictures of four hostages belonging to U.S. embassy staff. They are not identified.

### 50,000 With Visas Being Checked

## U.S. to Deport Illegal Iranian Students

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — President Carter, moving to curb demonstrations and violence that could further endanger the American hostages in Tehran, has ordered the Justice Department to deport Iranian students who are in the United States illegally.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said yesterday that Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti had been instructed to start combing immediately the ranks of the 50,000 Iranians on student visas, of a total of 130,000 Iranian citizens in the United States, to identify those who "are not in compliance with the terms of their entry visas and to take the necessary steps to commence deportation proceedings."

U.S. officials said privately that the move had been brought on by fears that mounting outrage in the United States could lead to increasingly violent clashes between Americans and the Iranian students who have been demonstrating for the shah's deportation.

Among those with student visas, many are believed to be in the United States illegally because their visas have expired or because they are not attending school.

### Asylum Possible

U.S. officials said that they were aware of the fear by many Iranian students of being subjected to persecution or danger if they returned home. Those who were fearful of

going back would be allowed to ask for political asylum in the United States, the officials said.

In St. Paul, Minn., four Iranian students and one Sudanese student were being held on conspiracy charges for allegedly attempting to kidnap Gov. Albert Quie and his wife, Gretchen, during a reception for international students Friday at the governor's mansion.

Meanwhile, the Carter administration has quietly ordered a halt to the shipment of \$300 million worth of military spare parts to Iran, Defense Department officials said that

the move would substantially impair Iran's military readiness.

The United States imports about 800,000 barrels of oil a day from Iran, about 10 percent of total U.S. oil imports. Oil industry officials have said that a cutoff of Iranian oil would cause no long-term problems.

Alfred Kahn, the president's chief inflation adviser, said that the administration was considering a gasoline tax of 25 or 50 cents a gallon to discourage driving and to enable the nation to tell Iran: "Keep your oil."

### During Carter's 'Worst' Week

## Frustration, Fatigue: White House Waits

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT) — The last week was, in President Carter's words, "the worst I've had" in office. "It's tough going," said Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, his face showing strain and fatigue after long, fruitless hours in search of a solution.

They were frustrated by the seeming inability of the United States to bring effective influence to bear on an Iranian religious leader whose followers had seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. They were holding about 60 U.S. hostages and demanding the return of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran — something that was out of the question.

Not only had Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini violated the rights and immunities of diplomats but he had refused to receive special emissaries to discuss the case.

U.S. diplomats have not been immune from assassination or their embassies safe from riots. But the events in Tehran have added a dangerous dimension to diplomacy. The situation has been so crude and terrifying that many Americans have been impatient with Mr. Carter's refusal to turn the full power of the United States on Iran.

The affair also has raised many questions. The U.S. Embassy in Tehran had been overrun by radical youths once before, on Feb. 14, the same day that the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan was killed. Given those experiences, why did the United States keep its embassy open in Iran? The Carter administration decided that to close down operations in Iran or to curb them drastically would have given the Soviet Union a free hand to extend its influence.

The administration believed that a struggle was being waged in Iran between moderate pragmatists such as Premier Mehdi Bazargan and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi on the one hand, and the radicals surrounding Ayatollah Khomeini on the other hand.

For the last few months, the U.S. Embassy staff seemed to bleed into Tehran diplomatic life. Relations remained at the charge d'affaires level because the Iranians had rejected Ambassador-designate Walter

## Iran Rebuffs Papal Envoy On Hostages

TEHRAN, Nov. 11 — The Vatican's ambassador to Iran visited the occupied U.S. Embassy today in response to an invitation from the Iranian students who seized the compound a week ago.

But Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini rejected a papal appeal to free the prisoners, Tehran radio said. The hostages include 60 to 65 U.S. citizens, an Italian and 35 or 40 Indian and Pakistani employees, the U.S. State Department said. The State Department said that an undetermined number of Iranians also employed at the embassy were released soon after the takeover on Oct. 4.

The papal envoy, Monsignor Annibale Bugnini, spent almost two hours inside the embassy and reported that the hostages were in good health but "mentally tired."

He said that the hostages told him that they had signed voluntarily a petition asking the United States to extradite Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, in exchange for their release.

The petition was released yesterday by the Iranian students holding the embassy and was said to be signed by 35 of the U.S. hostages. It appealed to the Carter administration to "release" the shah because "in this way we will be free." The United States has refused the Iranian students' demands that the deposed shah, who is hospitalized in

New York, be extradited to Iran for trial.

In Washington, Jody Powell, President Carter's press secretary, said of the petition: "Statements made under duress have absolutely no validity." But Tehran radio said today that Monsignor Bugnini's comments "disproved lies spread by the White House that the petition was signed under duress."

Monsignor Bugnini and his entourage were the second group to visit the hostages during the weekend. The ambassadors of France, Sweden, Syria and Algeria were permitted to see the hostages yesterday and said that they were tired but well. The ambassadors said that the female hostages were being held separately, two to a room, guarded by Iranian women.

But the four envoys reported privately that some of the hostages had been tied with ropes around their wrists and others at the hands and feet, diplomats said later.

### Meets Khomeini

In Qom, Monsignor Bugnini yesterday met Ayatollah Khomeini at the ayatollah's residence but failed to persuade him to have the hostages released.

Tehran radio broadcast a recording of Ayatollah Khomeini's remarks when the papal envoy called on him. He said: "For 50 years, 35 million Iranians have been under the yoke of imperialism, in particular America and lately Mr. Carter," and during that time "there was no mediator at work, and the pope never thought about them or of coming to the aid of this oppressed nation."

Today, Iran's acting foreign minister, Abdul Hasan Bani-Sadr, said that he soon would call foreign ambassadors for a meeting to build pressure on the United States to extradite the shah.

Japan's Kyodo news service reported that 200 members of the Iranian Air Force appeared in uniform outside the embassy today to demand an end to all Iranian relations with the United States.

A Saudi Arabian newspaper, meanwhile, quoted what it called well-informed sources as saying, "It is certain the American hostages

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## China Said to Be Mending Soviet Ideological Feud

By Rox Butterfield

PEKING, Nov. 11 (NYT) — China may be preparing to drop the ideological part of its longstanding rivalry with the Soviet Union, knowledgeable Chinese sources believe, and this could result in a significant breakthrough in the current talks between the two nations in Moscow.

The sources report that the Chinese Communist Party has circulated an important document to officials which concludes that the Soviet Union should no longer be viewed as revisionist. That was the charge the late Mao Tse-tung leveled against Moscow in the late 1950s, when the two countries' quarrel broke into the open. It grew out of Mao's fear that the Russians had grown soft on the United States, then the leader of what Peking saw as the imperialist bloc, and had slipped into practicing consumer Communism at home.

But, the new Chinese document says, the Soviet Union is still socialist because its means of production, or industry, is owned by the state. Instead, the document finds, the main threat from Russia now is its military expansion, not its type of communism.

### May Reach Agreement

Diplomats here believe that the document is being circulated to explain in advance to the Chinese people why the Peking and Moscow may reach an agreement on burying the ideological component of their dispute.

The diplomats say that there are reports that the two sides have already discussed the issue in the Moscow negotiations and decided in theory that they can agree both as socialist states, though with different national characteristics. According to the diplomats, neither country will any longer attack the other's ideology or question the legitimacy of the other's system.

It is unclear, however, the diplomats caution, exactly how firm this agreement is so far. A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that he had no knowledge of it.

The diplomats from several countries say that they were surprised to learn that the subject of ideology had come up at all in the Moscow talks, since they had been expected to be limited to improving state to state relations. But if there is such an agreement, it could be a sign of progress that could help other areas of the talks.

### Framework for Ties

The talks stem from a proposal by Peking last spring after China announced it would not renew its 30-year treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union, which expires early next year. The negotiations are an attempt by both nations to devise some new framework for their relations.

It had originally been thought

that the talks would be long, tough and produce only very limited agreements, possibly in trade and cultural exchanges.

But the diplomats say that the Russians have now also offered China another important agreement

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### Will Approve NATO Modernization Plan

## Dutch Compromise on Cruise Missiles

By Joseph Fitchett

THE HAGUE, Nov. 11 (IHT) — In a major political breakthrough for NATO's bid to install new cruise nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Dutch Parliament has produced a compromise giving the government leeway to approve the NATO plan next month and agree to station some of the weapons in the Netherlands, officials said here today.

Dutch participation would clear the way for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's modernization plan. It would meet West Germany's stipulation that at least one other non-nuclear NATO member accept the new weapons. The absence of determined Dutch opposition will make it easier for Belgium and Italy to join the program, which NATO officials say is a crucial test for alliance unity.

Diplomats here from other NATO countries privately acknowledged their encouragement by the outcome of the parliamentary debate but allied governments have avoided public comment, apparently to avoid jeopardizing the fragile political compromise.

The Dutch position carries special weight with leftist opinion in Europe because of the country's strong anti-militarism. The Netherlands led the campaign last year against adding the neutron bomb to NATO's arsenal.

However, even if the Netherlands concurs in the NATO plan, scheduled to be adopted next month in Brussels, Dutch politicians say that opposition to the new weapons will continue and could even strengthen during the three-year waiting period before the missiles are delivered.

### Coalition Maneuvering

The extreme political sensitivity of the issue here showed up in the turbulent coalition government maneuvered through Parliament.

The Christian Democrats, the main party, adopted a position that any decision to deploy new missiles in Europe should be postponed for two years while NATO tried to negotiate with the Soviet Union to remove its new SS-20 tactical missiles targeted on Western Europe. But the Christian Democrats are ready

to agree that the United States should meanwhile start producing the missiles for NATO.

This formulation is widely viewed here as a bargaining position designed to placate the party's anti-nuclear lobby and allow the party leaders to support the NATO plan.

Cabinet ministers told the Parlia-

ment that if other NATO governments reject the Christian Democratic idea, the government will fall back on the policy of the rightist Liberal (VVD) party, the other coalition partner, which wants to agree to the new weapons.

In effect, parliamentarians say, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Nuclear Energy: Few Obstacles in France

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS (IHT) — When it comes to choosing the site for a nuclear power plant, Tammeguy le Marechal believes that, once all the scientific and economic surveys are in hand, "you need someone with a nose — a person who can scan a virgin stretch of territory and say right off: we can do it here."

Because Mr. le Marechal is the man in charge of finding locations for nuclear plants in France, his sense of smell has taken on considerable importance in the nation with the most ambitious atomic energy program in the West.

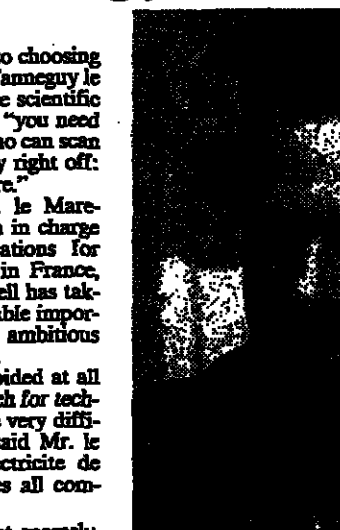
"The one thing that must be avoided at all costs is to begin work on a site which for technical or political reasons will prove very difficult or impossible to complete," said Mr. le Marechal, chief of staff for Electricite de France, the company that operates all commercial reactors in this country.

So he and his colleagues sniff out sparsely populated regions whose inhabitants have no political axe to grind against the central government. "It is not the nuclear issue itself which stirs up a very determined opposition," asserts Mr. le Marechal. "It is a combination of the nuclear thing plus a local political issue."

Mr. le Marechal and his predecessors have never been denied permission to construct a nuclear plant on a site they have formally applied for.

This record is all the more remarkable considering that nuclear plant construction in the United States, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden and Austria is at a virtual standstill because of opposition from environmentalists or doubts about the safety of atomic installations.

Only a few days ago, the Kemény Commission, appointed by President Carter after the accident at Three Mile Island last March, is-



Tammeguy le Marechal

sued a report that will in effect impose a moratorium on the licensing of new nuclear plants in the United States for at least a year.

In France, 17 nuclear plants are in operation and another 35 are in the planning stage or under construction, so that by 1985, atomic energy will generate more than 50 percent of France's electricity.

Moreover, the trend recently is to place several nuclear plants in one location to cut down on construction costs and speed up the licensing procedure.

"Once a local community has accepted the idea of a nuclear reactor, it makes no difference if there are two, three or four plants," explained Mr. le Marechal. "After the first plant, people are always less uneasy about the others."

"We have a very particular situation in France," he added. "It would be difficult to envision a consensus of public opinion against nuclear energy as has happened in some other countries."

The "very particular situation" results from a combination of a streamlined, state-owned nuclear industry with strong government backing, a feeble environmentalist movement that has failed to organize grassroots support or rally a single major political party, and an apparently widespread public view that precious oil supplies make a large nuclear plant program inevitable.

### Legal Suits Rare

French courts tend to defer to the executive branch and rarely accept legal suits against nuclear plants. Unlike other Western countries, France does not hold public hearings when new sites for nuclear plants are under consideration.

"The public — how do you expect it to find its bearings when certain scientists contradict other scientists?" commented Andre Giraud, minister of industry, when asked last month about the possibility of increasing public involvement in nuclear decision-making. "The only thing to do is to carry on with our work seriously and then convince people that nuclear affairs are in the hands of serious people who merit their confidence."

The structure of the French nuclear industry is a self-contained model of simplicity: the Atomic Energy Commission, or CEA, has overall responsibility for the nuclear program; Framatome, owned by the CEA and private interests, is the only construction company; and Electricite de France, or EDF, is the sole operator of the plants.

Quick decision-making is further assured because the top levels of the nuclear industry are staffed by officials who often went through the same elite schools and have maintained strong personal and professional ties.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## U.S. Reacts to False Nuclear-Raid Alarm

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT) — A false alarm triggered U.S. defenses against a surprise missile attack on Friday, but the matter was not deemed urgent enough to warrant notifying senior government or military officials, Defense Department officials said yesterday.

The Pentagon officials said, however, that if the six-minute alert had stretched for even another minute the information would have been passed on to Defense Secretary Harold Brown and to President Carter.

### White House Priorities

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, reacted to criticism from abroad by referring to the administration's preoccupation with the American hostages held in Tehran. He said: "Given the fact that our people are sitting over there (in Iran) — anybody who wants to get angry about a technical error is not going to get a long hearing."

A spokesman for the Pentagon said that the military was satisfied with its response to the imagined threat.

Pentagon officials released little information about the mishap for fear of compromising military plans and capabilities. What is known is that at 10:50 a.m. Friday, a tape was loaded on a computer at the North American Air Defense Command in Colorado Springs, Colo., as part of a computer test. The tape simulated a missile attack on North America.

By a mechanical error, that test was transmitted into the highly sensitive sensing system, which read it as a live launch and thus began a sequence of events to determine whether the United States was actually under missile attack, including the scrambling of the fighters.

Because of the shorter distances involved in a submarine-launched missile attack, there is a span of only 15 to 20 minutes between time of launch and time of impact. Land-based missiles have a 30-minute flight time.

Ten fighter aircraft — two F-106s from Kingsley Field, Ore., two more from Sawyer Air Force Base in Missouri and six F-101s from a Canadian Forces Base in British Columbia — were sent aloft.

It took six minutes, during which time the nation was in a state of "nuclear war" alert, to discover the mistake. Defense officials said that the system has a series of human and mechanical double checks built into it to prevent computers from giving orders to launch U.S. missiles in counter attacks.

Mr. Carter, Mr. Brown and the Joint Chiefs of Staff all remained unaware of the situation, which was handled by what the Pentagon will only describe as "middle-level" officers.

"It's a good assumption this was a minor attack," a Pentagon spokesman said. "If it went only to middle-level officers it was obviously not a major attack."

The entire incident is under investigation, officials said.

The officials said that they have had a number of these sorts of false alarms over the years, caused by computer failures, natural phenomenon and test firings, especially in the early days of the missile early-warning system, in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

However, a spokesman for NORAD said he could not recall any "above beyond doubt" that had gone out from the NORAD that make up a part of the defense chain across the United States.

They said that they would raise the matter in Parliament next week and demand that the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher scrap plans to update Britain's nuclear force.

Robert Crier of the opposition Labor Party said that the false alert "shows beyond doubt that if we don't start to reduce the number of nuclear weapons, some will sooner or later be used and then there will be no winners because we shall all be losers as part of a radioactive cinder heap."

### Tass Comments

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (AP) — In reporting on the false alert, Tass said yesterday that the Pentagon was having trouble reassuring people about the episode.

"No matter how hard the Pentagon spokesmen tried to assure newsmen, the newsmen were not soothed by his statements," Tass reported from Washington. "In reporting the incident, the press said that such an 'error' may lead to fatal consequences. Another 'error' by the computer might have irreparable consequences for the whole world."



## Amid Scuffling in Street

## Peking Arrests 3 Selling Account of Trial

By Victoria Graham

PEKING, Nov. 11 (AP) — Three young Chinese were arrested today at "Democracy Wall" as police broke up the sale of an unofficial transcript of the trial of a Chinese dissident.

Police moved in and led away three men who were believed to be selling the transcript of the Oct. 16 trial of Wei Jingsheng, editor of the dissident magazine Explorations. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison for allegedly giving military secrets to a foreigner and for calling for overthrow of the system.

The three men, who were not identified, were loaded into a van and driven away as a crowd booted. Brief tugging and scuffling broke out as bystanders scrambled for several hundred unsold copies of the transcript.

One policeman scooped up an armload of transcripts and took them away. He snatched a copy out of a reporter's pocket. The reporter took it back. A Swedish correspondent said that a plainclothes policeman shoved his camera into his face.

## 1,000 Copies Printed

More than 300 persons had lined up to buy the transcript of the morning portion of Mr. Wei's trial. It was entitled: "The trial of the case of Wei Jingsheng. What happened on the morning of Oct. 16, according to a tape recording."

## 35 Dissidents Said Arrested on Polish Holiday

WARSAW, Nov. 11 (AP) — Thirty-five political dissidents were picked up by police on the eve of a national holiday but at least one, Adam Michnik, was released later, dissident sources reported yesterday.

The sources said that the activists had planned a demonstration during the celebration of the 61st anniversary of Poland's re-emergence as a state after World War I.

Among planned ceremonies were a mass at Warsaw's main cathedral and speeches by government leaders at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The Communist Party, in recently published guidelines for the approaching Party Congress, indicated that action might be taken against political dissidents.

A statement called the dissidents "foes of socialism (who were) undermining the unity of the nation by using pseudodemocratic phrases and social demagoguery."

It was not known how many copies were sold but sources said that 1,000 had been being printed quietly in several homes in the city. The 15-page transcript sold for 25 fen, about 17 cents.

The wall was thronged by at least 1,000 persons — transcript buyers, poster readers and bystanders — as about 50 public security or police officers marched to the wall.

The transcript went on sale at 2:30 p.m. and police arrived shortly thereafter. The sale had been advertised on the wall about 24 hours earlier.

A call to the public security bureau produced no information about the arrests. "As far as our records show, this incident never took place," a woman at the bureau said.

The three arrested youths presumably were connected with various unofficial magazines that supported Mr. Wei. One magazine, the April Fifth Forum, already had put up wall posters of the transcript.

## Authentic Account

Western observers said that the transcript appears to be an authentic account of the hearing that has generated controversy in China and abroad.

Much of the transcript, including the portion sold today, already has appeared on "Democracy Wall." Authorities made no effort to remove the poster transcripts and today, 32 pages of the document were still there.

The transcript corresponds in part with official reports, but details Mr. Wei's vigorous self-defense and his contacts with foreigners.

Under a provisional 1951 regulation, he was convicted of two counter-revolutionary offenses: giving away military secrets and subversion.

Today, the official press contin-

ued to land the verdict but also responded to questions about the proceedings. Mr. Wei was convicted in a six-hour hearing before a government-picked audience and members of the official press.

## Verdict Upheld

The Peking Daily carried a question-and-answer article with Wu Wen Tsao, deputy justice of the Peking Municipal Supreme Court, which upheld the verdict last week.

"Question: Some people say what Wei did was a crime of thinking. Is this correct?"

"Answer: This is incorrect. Our country disregards crimes of thought. . . . If people do not carry out agitation and cause damage to society, there is not sufficient reason to sentence them."

"Wei is not in this category. He used the methods of putting up posters, writing articles, distributing and selling his reactionary journal and madly proceeding with counter-revolutionary agitation to achieve his end of overthrowing the proletarian dictatorship and Socialist system."

Justice Wu also said that what Mr. Wei did was not protected by the constitution's guarantee of free speech, and said that his "acts have exceeded the boundaries of the differences of opinion within Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought."

She said that Chinese citizens must "embrace the leadership of the Communist Party, support the Socialist system, abide by the constitution and its laws. Our law absolutely does not allow anybody to proceed in counter-revolutionary agitation and nor does it admit the freedom to give intelligence to foreigners."

## China Said to Be Mending Soviet Ideological Feud

(Continued from Page 1)

on the bitter issue of nearly a million Soviet troops stationed along their frontier, Moscow reportedly proposed that it would withdraw some of its forces from Mongolia in exchange for Chinese consent to join a nonaggression pact.

The spokesman for China's Foreign Ministry declined also to comment on this purported offer. But the diplomats say that they believe Peking has insisted on a reduction in Soviet troop strength all along the border, not just in Mongolia.

## Cut in Forces

The Chinese reportedly demand that Soviet frontier forces be cut back to their number in 1964, when Moscow's stated position since border talks between the two sides started in 1969 after an armed clash on the Ussuri River.

## Peking Aide in Romania

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (AP) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived in Bucharest yesterday for an official visit, the Chinese news agency reported today.

China's willingness to drop the revisionist tag it stuck on Moscow serves another purpose too. It helps Peking avoid the embarrassing problem of explaining to the Chinese people whether the Chinese Communists have also become revisionists by their own rapprochement with the United States, which is much warmer than relations have ever been between Moscow and Washington, and through their economic reforms at home.

During the last year, Peking has moved to set up joint ventures with foreign corporations, put a new stress on profits and competition in industry, and awarded cash payments to wealthy former capitalists whose property had earlier been confiscated.

## 'Hobnob of Liberalism'

The new document on how to view the Soviet Union is said to be a summary of a debate in the Academy of Social Sciences. The academy is considered the chief brain-trust for senior Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping and is looked on as what some diplomats like to call a "hobnob of liberalism" in China.

While the document concludes that the Soviet Union should be regarded as socialist, it says that this does not mean that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev is not revisionist himself. It also finds that there is now a tendency toward revisionism in Russia.

The Chinese press has not diminished its attacks on the Soviet Union during the Moscow negotiations, which began formally last month. Mr. Chinese leaders and press articles did stop using the word revisionism in referring to Moscow some time ago. The usual code word now is hegemonism, which is aimed at the Soviet Union's military expansion.

The Chinese press has not diminished its attacks on the Soviet Union during the Moscow negotiations, which began formally last month. Mr. Chinese leaders and press articles did stop using the word revisionism in referring to Moscow some time ago. The usual code word now is hegemonism, which is aimed at the Soviet Union's military expansion.

The Netherlands, a small country where many people have strong anti-nuclear feelings, hopes it can convince its NATO partners to rely less in the future on tactical nuclear weapons for European defense.

The government, which has only a two-seat parliamentary majority, will have to defend its Brussels decision here afterward, but diplomats expect the Dutch government to seek concessions from NATO to strengthen its domestic position.

The Netherlands, which currently has six kinds of NATO nuclear weaponry ranging from Nike-Hercules rockets and Lance missiles to atomic demolition mines and nuclear-capable aircraft, will insist on scrapping it all except the new Cruise missiles and the Lance missiles, Dutch defense analysts said.

Will Limit Missiles

They said that the government will limit the Cruise missiles based here to 60 in order to avoid increasing the total number of nuclear warheads on Dutch soil.

Even with these selling points, the package will remain controversial in the Netherlands, and left-wing factions of the Socialist parties in West Germany and Belgium will not cease their objections to NATO modernization plans, Dutch opposition politicians said.

Klaas de Vries, chairman of the Parliament's Defense Commission and a member of the opposition Labor Party, predicted today that NATO would decide next month to build and deploy the new missiles, probably in slightly fewer numbers than the presently planned 572. But he said in an interview that he expected the NATO decision to include a proviso for a review in two years time in to assess what progress had been made in disarmament talks with the Soviet Union before NATO countries started deploying the weapons.

A critic of NATO's current plan, Mr. de Vries said that the Western alliance is stirring up divisive politi-

cian trouble for itself by starting a new weapons program without first trying hard and visibly enough to negotiate a disarmament package.

"It should be a major NATO objective to keep Cruise missiles out of the European defense environment because if we introduce them, the Soviet Union will almost certainly do it as well," he said, adding, "They are destabilizing because they are practically invulnerable."

The NATO modernization plan calls for Cruise missiles and Pershing 2 ballistic missiles coupled with an offer of disarmament talks with the Soviet Union once NATO has started improving its own defenses to counter a recent Soviet buildup.

Like many critics of NATO's plan, Mr. de Vries said that Western officials are overestimating the Soviet Union's overall nuclear power and that this mistake could lead to a new arms race instead of an attempt to reduce the firepower of weaponry in Eastern and Western Europe.

"The Soviet leadership will react harshly if NATO starts putting a new generation of nuclear weapons in Europe," he said. "Instead of coming to the bargaining table, the Soviet leaders will step up their own military efforts, particularly if there is a succession crisis soon."

Supporters of the NATO plan say that the West needs to develop its new missiles first in order to have bargaining chips for arms control talks, but Mr. de Vries contended that the new U.S. weapons "are already far enough advanced to present a real and credible threat to the Soviet Union."



Bolivian President Walter Guevara, lower right, speaks to newsmen in brief return from hiding.

## In Rebuff for Natusch

## Bolivian Congress Rejects Junta Proposal

LA PAZ, Nov. 11 (UPI) — The Bolivian Congress yesterday refused to recognize the 10-day-old military government of Col. Alberto Natusch, and declared itself to be the only legitimate representative of the Bolivian people.

The resolution followed a marathon debate Friday night and yesterday morning to consider Col. Natusch's plan to appoint a three-member ruling junta that would lead to a civilian president taking office next August.

The action was a serious setback for Col. Natusch, who led an unpopular military coup Nov. 1 against Bolivia's first civilian government in 15 years. The armed forces appear to support the colonel, although some grumbling has been reported in the military.

Ousted civilian President Walter Guevara re-emerged from hiding yesterday to say that the only solution to Bolivia's political crisis is for Col. Natusch to hand power back to his constitutional government and for the military to go back to their barracks.

Mr. Guevara, who met reporters in the walled back yard of his home, said he is "very satisfied" that Washington refused to recognize

Col. Natusch's government and that U.S. economic and military aid was suspended to protest the coup.

Mr. Guevara arrived at his home in a disguise, and left after the press conference to go back into hiding. His first reappearance since the coup was on Thursday, when he turned up at Congress to give an anti-Natusch speech that encouraged yesterday's congressional resolution.

Although rejecting the proposal for a junta, Congress did make an offer to organized labor and the armed forces to discuss a political solution that would safeguard the country's fragile transition to democracy.

Col. Natusch had proposed Wednesday that Congress create a three-member junta composed of himself, Congress President Lydon Geller, and a labor representative to run the country until the inauguration of a civilian president on Aug. 6, after elections in May.

Congress viewed the Natusch proposal as an attempt to legitimize his coup and renounce the constitutional government. President Guevara had been chosen by Congress in August, after an inconclusive presidential election in July, to run the country for a year. Another presidential election was to be held next May.

The Natusch plan was first rejected by Bolivia's largest union grouping, the Bolivian Workers Federation, which led an eight-day general strike protesting the coup.

Political observers said it appeared that Col. Natusch could not now remain in power without further repression. Already at least 73 people have died and hundreds have been wounded in repression of anti-coup demonstrations, Red Cross officials say.

Another casualty estimate, issued yesterday by the Bolivian Committee on Human Rights, put the number of dead at 207, with 111 other people missing.

The congressional vote left Col. Natusch domestically and internationally isolated. His government enjoys virtually no support from political parties, organized labor, the middle class or students.

Sources close to the military report increasing dissension among field-rank officers worried about repudiation of the armed forces by the people. Only Egypt has recognized the new military government.

run the country for a year. Another presidential election was to be held next May.

The Natusch plan was first rejected by Bolivia's largest union grouping, the Bolivian Workers Federation, which led an eight-day general strike protesting the coup.

Political observers said it appeared that Col. Natusch could not now remain in power without further repression. Already at least 73 people have died and hundreds have been wounded in repression of anti-coup demonstrations, Red Cross officials say.

Another casualty estimate, issued yesterday by the Bolivian Committee on Human Rights, put the number of dead at 207, with 111 other people missing.

The congressional vote left Col. Natusch domestically and internationally isolated. His government enjoys virtually no support from political parties, organized labor, the middle class or students.

Sources close to the military report increasing dissension among field-rank officers worried about repudiation of the armed forces by the people. Only Egypt has recognized the new military government.

The Natusch plan was first rejected by Bolivia's largest union grouping, the Bolivian Workers Federation, which led an eight-day general strike protesting the coup.

Political observers said it appeared that Col. Natusch could not now remain in power without further repression. Already at least 73 people have died and hundreds have been wounded in repression of anti-coup demonstrations, Red Cross officials say.

Another casualty estimate, issued yesterday by the Bolivian Committee on Human Rights, put the number of dead at 207, with 111 other people missing.

The congressional vote left Col. Natusch domestically and internationally isolated. His government enjoys virtually no support from political parties, organized labor, the middle class or students.

Sources close to the military report increasing dissension among field-rank officers worried about repudiation of the armed forces by the people. Only Egypt has recognized the new military government.

The Natusch plan was first rejected by Bolivia's largest union grouping, the Bolivian Workers Federation, which led an eight-day general strike protesting the coup.

Political observers said it appeared that Col. Natusch could not now remain in power without further repression. Already at least 73 people have died and hundreds have been wounded in repression of anti-coup demonstrations, Red Cross officials say.

Another casualty estimate, issued yesterday by the Bolivian Committee on Human Rights, put the number of dead at 207, with 111 other people missing.

The congressional vote left Col. Natusch domestically and internationally isolated. His government enjoys virtually no support from political parties, organized labor, the middle class or students.

Sources close to the military report increasing dissension among field-rank officers worried about repudiation of the armed forces by the people. Only Egypt has recognized the new military government.

The Natusch plan was first rejected by Bolivia's largest union grouping, the Bolivian Workers Federation, which led an eight-day general strike protesting the coup.

Political observers said it appeared that Col. Natusch could not now remain in power without further repression. Already at least 73 people have died and hundreds have been wounded in repression of anti-coup demonstrations, Red Cross officials say.

Another casualty estimate, issued yesterday by the Bolivian Committee on Human Rights, put the number of dead at 207, with 111 other people missing.

The congressional vote left Col. Natusch domestically and internationally isolated. His government enjoys virtually no support from political parties, organized labor, the middle class or students.

Sources close to the military report increasing dissension among field-rank officers worried about repudiation of the armed forces by the people. Only Egypt has recognized the new military government.

The Natusch plan was first rejected by Bolivia's largest union grouping, the Bolivian Workers Federation, which led an eight-day general strike protesting the coup.

Political observers said it appeared that Col. Natusch could not now remain in power without further repression. Already at least 73 people have died and hundreds have been wounded in repression of anti-coup demonstrations, Red Cross officials say.

Another casualty estimate, issued yesterday by the Bolivian Committee on Human Rights, put the number of dead at 207, with 111 other people missing.

The congressional vote left Col. Natusch domestically and internationally isolated. His government enjoys virtually no support from political parties, organized labor, the middle class or students.

Sources close to the military report increasing dissension among field-rank officers worried about repudiation of the armed forces by the people. Only Egypt has recognized the new military government.

The Natusch plan was first rejected by Bolivia's largest union grouping, the Bolivian Workers Federation, which led an eight-day general strike protesting the coup.

Political observers said it appeared that Col. Natusch could not now remain in power without further repression. Already at least 73 people have died and hundreds have been wounded in repression of anti-coup demonstrations, Red Cross officials say.

Another casualty estimate, issued yesterday by the Bolivian Committee on Human Rights, put the number of dead at 207, with 111 other people missing.

The congressional vote left Col. Natusch domestically and internationally isolated. His government enjoys virtually no support from political parties, organized labor, the middle class or students.

## Frustration, Fatigue Show As U.S. Waits for Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

ter Corder, apparently objecting to his past service in Zaire, and Dr. Yazdi had advised that the time was not ripe for promoting Bruce Laingen, the charge d'affaires, to ambassador. Nevertheless, optimistic embassy reports encouraged U.S. businessmen to return.

The crisis came last month. By an unfortunate coincidence, the shah's friends in the United States pleaded for his entry on humanitarian grounds, arguing that he was gravely ill, while in Iran the division between the pragmatists and the ideologues was becoming more pronounced.

Because they feared the kind of embassy takeover that eventually occurred, State Department officials for months had resisted pleas from David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger to admit the shah. When Mr. Vance finally agreed to the visa, the Iranian government warned the embassy that this would provoke the Iranian people. But even Mr. Bazargan apparently did not take it seriously enough, for the embassy takeover also led to the fall of his regime — a victory for the radicals. He resigned last Tuesday.

How can the crisis be resolved? There is always the temptation to show a clenched fist and strike quickly to force the shah, or to wait it out, hoping that diplomatic pressures will bring their release.

When President Lyndon Johnson was faced with the seizure of the Pueblo in 1968 by the North Koreans, he rejected military retaliation for fear that the crewmen would be killed and that the U.S. public would reject a second Asian conflict along with the Vietnam War. When the North Koreans shot down a reconnaissance plane a year later, President Richard Nixon also avoided military action, even though there were no hostages. Mr. Kissinger, in his memoirs, said that the lack of response was a mistake.

Mr. Kissinger, then secretary of state, urged President Gerald Ford to use Marines when the merchant ship Mayaguez was seized by Cambodian soldiers shortly after Vietnam and Cambodia had fallen to Communists in 1976. That action, while popular, resulted in as many casualties as survivors.

This time, the administration decided that any military move would be counterproductive. Recommendations from Washington might encourage the radicals to hold the hostages longer. So the decision last week was to wait out the takeover.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, looking for ways to ingratiate itself in Western opinion, volunteered to try to persuade the ayatollah to be merciful. The PLO had aided the Ford administration in 1976 when the ambassador to Lebanon was assassinated and the U.S. Embassy personnel had needed protection.

This "Beirut precedent" was cited by the Carter administration last week in justifying its contacts with the PLO. This time, if the PLO succeeds in gaining the hostages' release, there is a good chance that the United States will give serious thought to accepting it as a partner in Middle East talks, even if that angers the Israelis and enormously complicates the U.S. role in shepherding the negotiations.

Ex-Nazi on Trial Asked to Quit as Bavarian Mayor

BUERGSTADT, West Germany, Nov. 11 (AP) — The center-left opposition in this municipality has asked Mayor Ernst Heinrichsohn, one of three former Gestapo officials standing trial for the deportation of 73,000 French Jews to Nazi extermination camps during World War II, to withdraw from office pending the verdict by the Cologne court.

The letter from the opposition Social Democrats to Mr. Heinrichsohn, a member of the arch-conservative Christian Social Union in Bavaria, warned that SPD council members would not attend council meetings unless he met their demand.

Mr. Heinrichsohn, 59, was an assistant to Kurt Lischka, former Gestapo chief of Nazi-occupied Paris. Mr. Lischka, 70, is also a defendant in the Cologne trial, as is Herbert Hager, 66, German police chief at the French Atlantic coast from 1940 to 1942.

Iran Rebuffs Papal Envoy On Appeal for Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

held in Tehran will be fired within 48 hours." But a spokesman at the Iranian Foreign Ministry said, "That is a good wish, and wish it, but there is no room of that yet."

The newspaper, Al-Jazirah, did not identify its informants further. It said that the release of the hostages would come as a result of negotiations by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Ahmed Sedki Degani, a leading PLO official, pledged yesterday in Beirut that his organization would exert its "utmost efforts" to obtain the release of the hostages. Another PLO source said today that a team of mediators, dispatched to Tehran by PLO leader Yasser Arafat, and the ambassadors of Syria, Lebanon and Turkey were involved in negotiations with student representatives and Iranian officials at the Foreign Ministry.

The source confirmed a report that a proposal under discussion was to exchange the shah's wealth, both in the United States and Switzerland, for the release of the hostages.

In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman said today that there had been no "military or naval developments ordered in response to the situation in Iran." He said that U.S. forces "continue to conduct normal operations in previously scheduled routine exercises but none of these is linked with Iran."

Meanwhile, 50 Lebanese and Iranian students today occupied the courtyard of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut for about 90 minutes before they were evicted by Syrian peace-keeping troops. No embassy staff members were on the grounds at the time.

The demonstrators, who were not armed, attached posters and pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini to a fence in the courtyard and held a prayer session. The students said that they would not leave until Ayatollah Khomeini ordered them to fire automatic weapons into the air, the Syrians forced the students to flee, kicking them and hitting them with their rifle butts.

In Rome, Italian police took into custody 70 Iranian students who tried to demonstrate in St. Peter's Square at the Vatican. Police 30 minutes before Pope John Paul II appeared in his studio window to address about 10,000 persons gathered for his Sunday noon blessing. He did not mention the Iranian situation or his attempt to intercede.

In Bonn, the West German government suggested that its 1,500 citizens in Iran gradually and carefully withdraw from the country.

In New York, a spokesman for the shah denied reports that the shah had accepted Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's invitation to leave the United States and reside in Egypt. "The reports are false. There's no basis for that information," he said. "There are no plans at this point. The shah is concerned with getting back to health, and that's all."

Belfast Victim Dies

BELFAST, Nov. 11 (AP) — A 28-year-old man who was shot in the head yesterday outside the East Belfast headquarters of the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Force died in a hospital last night.

He was not named, but was said in the area to have been a UDF member.

At this point, the EDF is awaiting approval by the national government for a petition formally stating its intention to build the Nogent plants. The go-ahead is expected during the coming weeks, and construction work is scheduled to begin next spring.

There was some opposition to the Nogent site. In 1976, Parisians with country homes in the area formed an ineffective protest group. That same year, a demonstration of more than 20,000 people — again mostly Parisians — was held at the proposed site. Some of the demonstrators blocked a nearby railway line and clashed with police.

"This probably hurt the local environmentalist movement more than helping it," said Francis Tabouret, a member of the local chapter of Friends of the Earth, which opposes the nuclear plants. "Many people around here branded us as 'crazies.'"

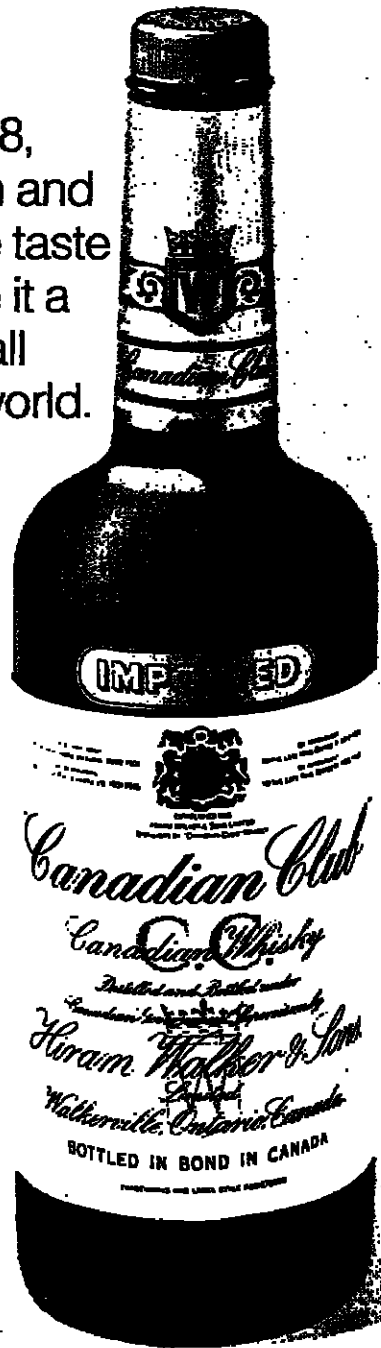
Mr. Tabouret's group challenged the EDF to a public debate, but was turned down. The EDF also rejected a request by Friends of the Earth that contingency plans be published on what the utility intended to do in case of a nuclear accident.

"We cannot possibly match the EDF's advertising resource — the brochures, the access to television, the information booths," said Mr. Tabouret. "It has been a very one-sided battle."

It was pointed out to local officials that the construction would bring jobs to their communities, increased sales for merchants and considerable tax revenues from the EDF. It may have been a coincidence but the national government also agreed to a longstanding request by Nogent-sur-Seine that a highway passing through the town center be repaved.

In the third stage, early this year, the EDF conducted what it called a public inquiry. The nuclear proposals were left in town halls within a three-mile radius of Nogent for six weeks to allow local residents to register their opinions. The EDF then issued written responses to their comments.

Since 1858,  
its smooth and  
distinctive taste  
has made it a  
favourite all  
over the world.



Every country does  
something best.

Canada makes  
Canadian Club.



## But Has Misgivings

## Russia Makes Propaganda From U.S. Setback in Iran

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (WP) — Smarting slightly from its own recent diplomatic reversals at the hands of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Soviet Union is treating the student takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran as a propaganda windfall and an opportunity to bolster Kremlin influence with Iran.

The official Soviet media have carried daily dispatches from Washington and Tehran describing the crisis in ambiguous terms that strongly imply support for the seizure last week of the embassy and 60 Americans.

Yesterday Tass concentrated on the movement of U.S. naval units in the Gulf area, hinting broadly that Washington might use the embassy takeover as a pretext for military action to overthrow the Khomeini regime.

Persian-language Soviet broadcasts into Iran justify the attempt to force the United States to turn over the shah to revolutionary justice on grounds that the United States uses the embassy to spy on the Khomeini regime and plot its downfall. Although Washington has protested the broadcasts as inflammatory, the Russians have shown no sign of ending them.

## Influence Sought

These and similar Soviet moves underscore the Kremlin's interest in trying to wield influence with the Khomeini regime by blunt anti-American appeals.

The most virulent attacks have come from a powerful Soviet transmitter in Baku, the Caspian Sea oil port near the Iranian border. In recent days this "national voice of Iran," which the Russians maintain is not an official government-sponsored station, has called the U.S. Embassy in Tehran a "center of corruption and anti-Iranian conspiracies."

Moscow radio's world service, in recent Persian-language broadcasts, has asserted that the embassy takeover and the seizing of American hostages is "totally understandable and logical," since the chancery is filled with "agents of the CIA" and "U.S. imperialists who have not ceased their imperialism against Iran."

The propaganda attacks come against a background of continuing frustration and minimal Soviet success in dealing with Ayatollah Khomeini. Last week, when Iran abrogated its 1959 treaty of friendship

with the United States, it also broke two clauses of a 1921 Iranian-Soviet treaty that allowed armed Soviet military intervention if vital Russian interests were threatened by events in Iran.

## Abrogated Clauses

Virtually overlooked in the United States at the time, because of the student takeover of the embassy and Ayatollah Khomeini's role in the episode, the abrogation of the Soviet-Iranian treaty clauses is a major blow to Moscow.

Over the years, the Russians have cited the treaty as historic proof of the Kremlin's interest in constructive ties with immediate neighbors. The treaty has been used internally to justify Kremlin cooperation with the pro-Western, anti-Communist shah, as well as to explain Moscow's repeated attempts to achieve good relations with the Khomeini regime.

The treaty was a basis for Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to issue a unilateral warning to the United States last November against military intervention on behalf of the shah to preserve the monarchy. Mr. Brezhnev called the upheavals then an internal matter for Iran, and said that any direct U.S. action would involve Soviet vital interests.

The official Soviet media have so far failed to handle the newest difficulty of the abrogated clauses. In part this may be explained by the fact that the government has been on a long holiday for the 62nd anniversary of the Nov. 7 Bolshevik revolution.

## Contradiction

The Russians have tried persistently to curry favor with Ayatollah Khomeini at the expense of the United States. In the present case of a takeover of an embassy, however, they find themselves in a contradiction between their drive to take advantage of a U.S. problem and their accustomed meticulous insistence on diplomatic protocol and legality in state-to-state relations.

Moskovskaya Pravda, the city party newspaper, early last week headlined a Tass dispatch about the takeover "Legitimate Demand," but the central press gave the same dispatch the innocuous headline "Situation in Tehran."

Even as the propaganda continued in Moscow, Russians at the United Nations were asserting that diplomatic immunity from force or takeover should be "adhered to strictly and in all cases in all countries," as Soviet representative Oleg Troanovsky put it Friday.

The two-sided approach reflects the leadership's discernible inability to come to grips satisfactorily with the Khomeini regime. Although Iran long since resumed pumping natural gas to the U.S.S.R., where it is crucial for industry and home-heating in the Caucasus, Tehran has suspended construction of another gasline.

Soviet media generally have found good things to say about the ayatollah's reign. Yet two months ago an influential commentator writing in the government newspaper Izvestia abruptly labeled the revolution a disaster that had brought only chaos, political persecution and fanatical repression of national minorities. These themes have not since been expanded on or even repeated in any authoritative way.



Iranians calling for the shah's extradition are met in Washington by U.S. demonstrators, in the foreground, demanding the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. Police line separates the groups.

## 'They Want to Crack Some Heads'

## U.S. Marines Itch for a Fight in Tehran

By Courtland Milloy

QUANTICO, Va., Nov. 11 (WP) — The banner across the Command Post Pub read, "Happy Birthday Marines," but what the boys inside had in mind was a war party.

The bartender, Top Taylor, a 27-year Marine Corps veteran, was offering for sale T-shirts that showed a picture of a U.S. Marine with a fixed bayonet pointed in the face of an Arab cowering beside a bag of money and a barrel of oil. "How much is the oil now?" the slogan read.

As dozens of muscular, crew-cut and tattooed men lined up to pay \$4.50 for Taylor's latest creation, other Marines sat at the bar, admiring M-16 rifles that hung from the wall, washing down hot pastrami with 16-cent beer and listening to Kate Smith on the juke box singing "God Bless America" and Frank Sinatra crooning "I Did It My Way."

On the 204th birthday of the U.S. Marines, on the eve of Veterans Day, many of the thousands of men stationed at Quantico yesterday were on edge. A major had addressed the men before granting them weekend leave, warning those who ventured into Washington to stay clear of the Iranian demonstrations, "no matter what kind of feelings they may evoke."

Armed forces officials made repeated inquiries to the Washington mayor's command center and to the city police department to determine if any Marines had participated in the demonstrations. Apparently none had.

## People's Support Feit

"They all wanted to go up there and crack some heads," Mr. Taylor said. "You ask 99 and nine-tenths and that's what they've been trained to do. For the first time since Pearl Harbor, they feel the backing from the American public. That's all they ever needed. Did you see what the people did in Los Angeles?"

Moslem students stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran seven days ago, taking at least 60 Americans hostage, including the ceremonial Marine guards. They have demanded the extradition of the shah, who is being treated for cancer in New York.

For the Marines, whose tradition

of patriotism takes them from the halls of Montezuma to the bow of the Mayaguez, this was an insult and a direct challenge. "Two regiments could wipe 'em out," suggested Jack Schrader, 25, as he stared solemnly into his mug of beer. "But that would be bad for our image."

## Lessons of Tripoli

His buddy, Craig Nelson, also 25, talked about the Battle of Tripoli, fought in 1805, which they were studying in their war tactics class. "Remember how Lt. Presley O'Bannon took a small division of Marines and took the city, restored the rightful ruler and raised our flag in the old world for the first time?" Nelson said.

"The shores of Tripoli," Schrader recalled, "Prince Mohammad Bey was so grateful he gave O'Bannon the Mameluke sword in the city of Derna. That's why all officers wear the sword today."

"Right," Nelson replied. "So, gimme a reconnaissance unit and a couple of dozen men from the special forces and we can get our people out. Then say: To hell with the Iranians. You give 'em foreign aid, you give 'em weapons and they barf on your face."

It was the second time this year that Iranian students had seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran; the second time, as the Marines saw it, that their men had to surrender their weapons without firing a shot, not knowing whether they would be killed, tortured or released.

A Glenn Miller record was playing "String of Pearls" on the juke box, setting a World War II mood, when Timothy Simpkins, 24, grabbed a plaque from a display case — one with the Vietnam War slogan about how if force is applied "their hearts and minds will follow."

"I hate to say it," Simpkins said,

## Florida Chemical Fire

CANTONMENT, Fla., Nov. 11 (AP) — Volunteer firemen battled a chemical blaze early today after a freight train derailed in a rural area and several tank cars caught fire and exploded, the Florida Highway Patrol said. No injuries were reported.

## Canada, U.S. See Progress On Bilateral Energy Issues

By Dusko Dodger

OTTAWA, Nov. 11 (WP) — The Canadian government has called on all Canadian citizens to leave Iran. It also has expressed understanding for President Carter's decision to cancel his visit to Canada because of the Iranian crisis.

Despite the last-minute cancellation announced Thursday, both sides have made major progress on several bilateral issues as senior officials for both countries have worked to prepare areas of agreement for their leaders. The meeting was to have provided final stimulation for several important accords.

U.S. and Canadian officials said they expected the visit to be rescheduled for January or February. The new U.S. ambassador, Kenneth Curtis, praised Mr. Clark and his aides for what he termed their "gracious understanding and support" in the situation.

Sources here say that energy was the area where stimulation is most needed. The Canadians want the United States to prepare the financing for the \$15-billion gas pipeline to carry Alaska gas across the Yukon and southern Canada to U.S. markets. The two governments had already agreed that construction should begin by Jan. 1.

## Pipeline Financing

According to the sources, the Carter administration has already secured firm commitments from several major oil companies to help finance what will be the largest privately financed project in North America.

Under an agreement worked out by experts, the Canadians are said to be prepared to endorse the "pre-building" of the southern portion of the pipeline and to permit a major increase in Canadian gas exports to the United States. According to the sources, the agreement would involve an additional 1 billion cubic feet of natural gas daily to the United States for six years. This would increase by one-third Canada's natural gas exports to the United States.

But the Canadians wanted a firm Washington commitment that the entire pipeline will be built. The facility will eventually also carry Canadian gas from Beaufort Sea to southern Canada.

## Tanker Route

The final approval of increased gas exports is expected next month when the Canada's National Energy Board makes its final assessment on Alberta's gas surplus.

The U.S. and Canadian negotiators preparing for the visit had also narrowed differences on a variety of joint projects in the energy field, including coal conversion and oil ex-

## Baccarat

The finest in French Crystal since 1764.

You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.

Paris: 30 bis, Rue de Paradis (near the subway) Tel.: 770-64-30.

Open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Saturday, 10.12 a.m. - 2.5 p.m.

Baccarat (Monmouth & Massillon): Rue des Cristalleries, Tel.: (83) 73-14-47.

Also obtainable in selected specialty stores near your home in and outside of France (list and catalogue available on request).

YOUR HOTEL IN PARIS

## THE RITZ HOTEL



Hotel Ritz  
15, Place Vendôme  
75001 Paris Cedex 01

ITS BARS AND RESTAURANTS  
THE RITZ WILL ALWAYS BE THE RITZ

FRANK KLEIN  
MANAGING DIRECTOR  
LOOKS FORWARD TO WELCOMING YOU

TELEPH: 260-38-30  
TELEX: 220-262 RITZ PARIS

CABLES: RITZOTEL PARIS

## BERNARDAUD PORCELAINE DE LIMOGES

Information, documentation, exhibition center:  
32, rue de Paradis 75010 Paris.  
Tel. 523.00.03 et 770.96.22.

## Veterans Chief Recalls Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI) — Max Cleland, head of the Veterans Administration, today dedicated the U.S. Veterans Day observance to the men who fought in the Vietnam War, in which he was crippled.

Mr. Cleland, who lost his legs and his right forearm in a grenade explosion, laid the traditional wreath with red, white and blue carnations at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery, across the Potomac River from Washington.

"It is appropriate on this Veterans Day, 1979, that we take a look at how we are remembering our veterans, especially Vietnam veterans — many of whom feel this nation has forgotten them," Mr. Cleland told hundreds of people who attended the ceremonies.

## SONESTA

BERMUDA STRAITS



Set like a jewel on the ocean, this is the only major resort on the beach. Tan on our pink sandy beaches, swim in our pools, play tennis, snorkel and scuba dive on the reefs. Be entertained nightly, savor our exceptional cuisine. Stay in Bermuda — Sonesta Style.

For reservations call your travel agent. Sonesta Island Reservations Inc. Amsterdam (202) 25 45 42 Frankfurt (49) 228 43 08 London (01) 235 1451 Zurich (01) 075 17 17

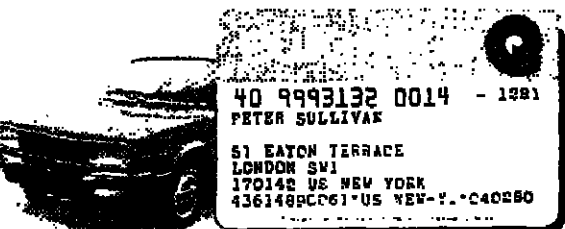
SONESTA BEACH HOTEL Southampton, Bermuda

## AN EXPERIENCE IN LUXURY



# Preoccupied businessmen rent your car from Europcar

Your mind is full of ideas, with problems to solve and plans to make. We understand. Europcar have



found a way of making at least car rental easier for you. It's a credit card that records in one go practically all the data required on your rental

agreement. It's the Europcar Super Service. Europcar Super Service is also a state of mind, a determination to provide a better answer to the demands of the business world.

With a network that covers Europe, Africa and the Middle East. With reliable cars and an efficient organization. And of course, with all the helpfulness and courtesy you have come to expect from us.

Because we, too, are business minded.

**europcar**  
Business Car

In the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's National Car Rental.



## Blocking the Bomb Breeders

President Carter's ambitious campaign to block the spread of nuclear materials that can be converted into bombs is running into stiff opposition. Nations like France, Britain and Japan are resisting. Influential study groups call the policy ineffective. Some American diplomats appear resigned to a spread of the dangerous technologies at least to "safe" and friendly industrial nations.

Before the erosion proceeds much further, the president had best look again. His case for holding the line may be getting stronger.

The president wants to prevent a competitive commerce in plutonium or highly enriched uranium, both of which can be used to make nuclear weapons. With more than 30 nations planning nuclear power plants for the mid-1980s, he rightly fears that some might find weapons irresistible. Carter is not much concerned about conventional reactors, which burn low-enriched uranium unsuitable in weapons and whose plutonium byproduct is virtually inaccessible. He worries about breeder reactors, which operate on plutonium, and reprocessing plants, which extract plutonium from spent fuel rods. As an example to others, he delayed American work on this technology. He has also threatened to deny nuclear support services and other aid to nations that ignore his plea. It remains a worthy policy.

But increasingly the policy is being challenged. Fuel-short nations are lured by dreams of energy security — particularly the greater supply of fuel promised by breeders and reprocessors. They need to learn that these technologies will not make a significant difference for decades; they are no answer to the present oil shortage.

Many of the president's critics also contend that the military danger of advanced technologies has been exaggerated. A nation

looking to build nuclear weapons, they say, would find it cheaper and faster just to build small bomb factories. But there remains the risk that access to bomb-grade fuel in power plants would tempt some governments and also provide a cover for weapons production.

Other critics think it's simply too late to turn back the technological clock. The plutonium produced by conventional reactors, they say, will eventually become accessible as the radioactivity in spent fuel rods dissipates. But that is an argument for better international control of spent fuels, not for giving up.

The most telling argument against Carter is that the constant pressure harms diplomacy. It produces tension with allies whose advanced nuclear programs are proceeding, and with third-world governments that resent being classified as untrustworthy. Moreover, nations that fear being cut off from American nuclear services may seek them elsewhere or build their own facilities, thus compounding the problem. But the pressure also yields benefits. It clearly succeeded in aborting several transfers of dangerous technologies.

This seems the wrong time to retreat. Several trends are running in Carter's favor and if he can hold out they may become obvious to other nations. Projections of demand for nuclear power keep decreasing and supplies of uranium increasingly appear to be ample. The need for reprocessors and breeders is declining, and so is their economic attractiveness.

Diplomacy is often a judicious combination of carrot and stick. Carter might well offer more carrots — both nuclear and conventional aid — to those nations that forgo dangerous power systems. But he should think twice before laying down the stick.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Parlez-Vous?

Surprise: A presidential commission set up to study America's need for foreign-language and international studies has concluded that the nation needs to do more in foreign-language and international studies. The price tag (\$180 million on the federal budget) and some of the particulars ("The Group Projects Abroad Program under which teachers and college faculty members participate in intensive summer study programs should be doubled in scope") give the commission's report a certain flavor of academic pork. Still, though the report ("Strength Through Wisdom") tends to stint the personal considerations — enjoying it, wishing to become a better-educated person — that draw many students, its national-interest rationale is to us incontestable. Language and area-studies expertise is vital to the American world position, for the specific skills that are imparted and for the cultural insights obtained. The United States has let its commitment slip over the last 10 or 15 years. The report forces Americans to ask why.

The main explanation lies in the changes that overtook American education in the 1960s. Colleges fell under increasing pressure to accept students who came not from traditional "good" high schools where language study was established, but rather from schools providing less traditional and less rigorous preparation. The feeling grew that it was not quite right, or it was too late, to teach a first and perhaps common foreign language at the college level. Meanwhile, students were insisting that academic requirements, such as having to show a certain language proficiency either upon entering or leaving college, were irrelevant, restrictive

and authoritarian. The Vietnam war left a come-home, leave-foreigners-alone legacy, especially among the young, that may have further dampened language study. The crucial financial support provided by foundations to advanced international research centers began to dry up.

Turning all this around is well beyond the reach of even as vigorous a report as this one. Pressures to admit students of varied kinds and levels of preparation remain strong, though student demands to control the curriculum have abated. Even at Harvard, the college often cited as being poised to start a bellwether trek back to a foreign-language requirement, the discussion has been desultory. There is a fear that a language entry requirement may cost the college students. There is no consensus on the place of language study, except of a rare or difficult language, for undergraduates. Meanwhile, other faculty departments have carved up the curriculum, and the budget. At the high school level, computers became the "language" of choice during the period that foreign-language study languished; at the college level it now is statistics. Many states and localities will drag their feet.

But there is a clear and direct and plausible answer that cuts through the intricacies. It is that language study is essential to being educated and to living in the modern world. The single best way to promote it is to make it a college-entry requirement. The new report slips past this point, saying that a language should be required for admission or graduation. Make it for admission, and much else — not everything — follows.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Hua's Political Mission

Hua did not come to Europe as a traveling salesman, arms buyer or seeker after loans, as some have suggested, but with the clear political intention of promoting the modernization of his country and its collaboration with the West at all levels. His speeches constantly reiterated the same themes — the common interests of China and Europe, their similar roles in world affairs and the importance of their unity and strength to international stability and peace. While not criticizing détente, he warned against appeasement. Basically, the thesis he propounded was, "The more turbulent the world becomes, the more important it becomes for China and Europe to work together."

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The West has a strong mutual interest with China in containing Soviet power. But the West also differs with Peking in its apprecia-

tion of the Soviet threat and how to handle it. China would like a strongly armed Western Europe in the belief that in such circumstances the Russians would never risk a war on two fronts. . . . In practice, the Chinese have followed a far more responsible foreign policy than their rhetoric would suggest. . . .

— From the *Financial Times* (London).

### Indispensable Foe

The assault on the U.S. Embassy was convenient for the ayatollah, if it was not staged by his aides. The shah and America have been synonyms for the foreign domination fought by the revolution. The common foe brought together the fragmented opposition. . . . The old foe is indispensable. It seems that the shah is still needed — as a scapegoat that may help distract attention from current problems.

— From the *Westdeutsche Allgemeine* (Essen, West Germany).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

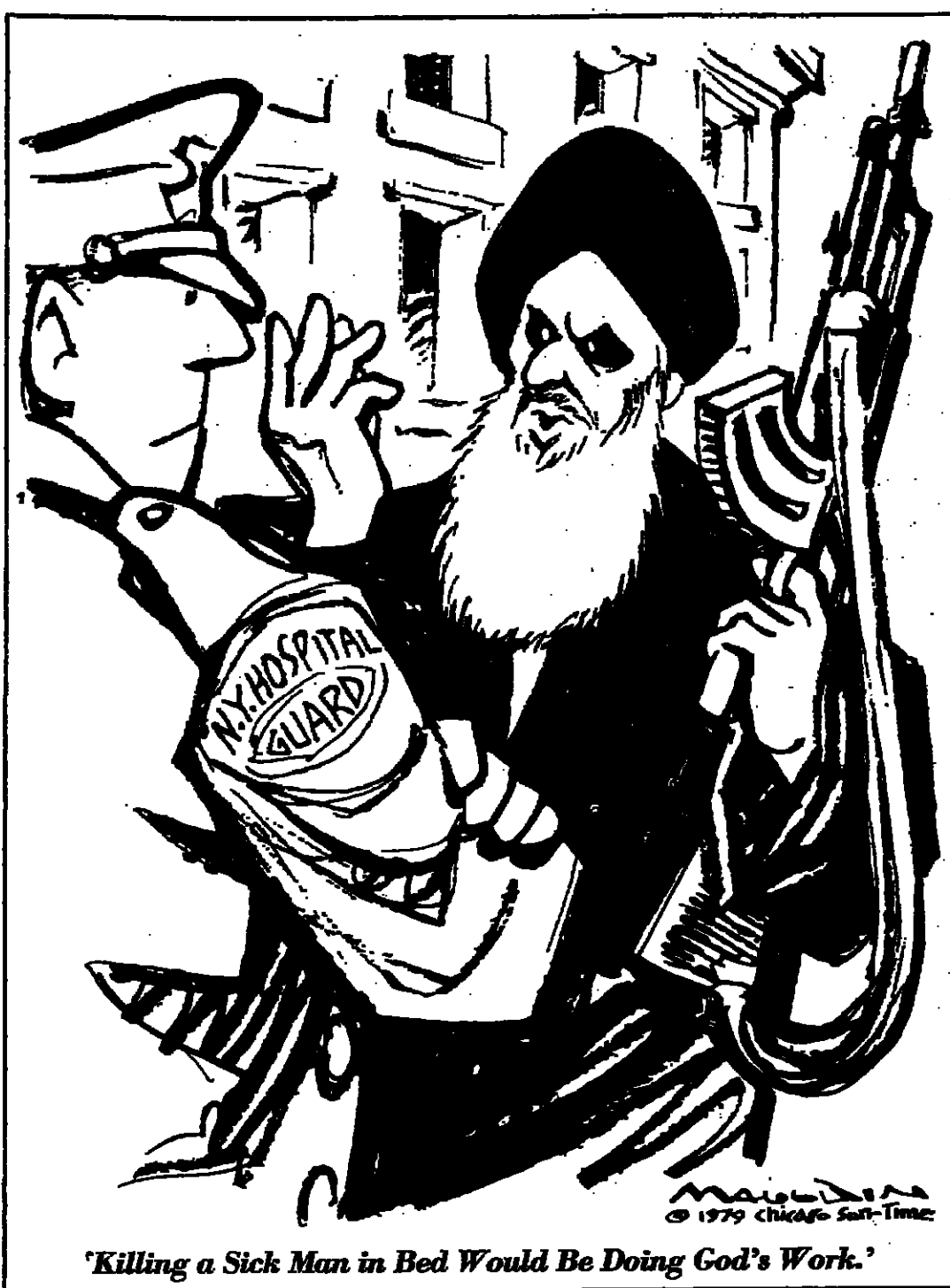
November 12, 1904

LONDON — Lord Mountbatten commented recently in the *Globe* on the Congo Free State: "The further one goes into the interior, the more civilized one finds it. This has been achieved not in one isolated spot near the coast, where material and transport were ready to hand, but at every white post up here at the very heart of the 'Dark Continent.' At Itebu, buried away on the equator in the very heart of the great forest, is a great open town with really artistic brick houses with palm thatched roofs and thatched verandas. A young Belgian lieutenant was sent out to take charge of a training camp, and built up the place into a prosperous town."

### Fifty Years Ago

November 12, 1929

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica — Four grim-faced, bewhiskered men came up the slope to camp Saturday, having traveled more than 400 miles over the barrier, twice crossing an area of crevasses and "haycocks" so dangerous that it echoed beneath their feet and roared and grumbled round them while they slept. They were the members of the supporting party of Commander Richard Byrd, who commented: "They made no excuse or complaint, and carried out their orders exactly to the letter. This enthusiastic effort may be more than justified if our party reaches the great mountains where it can obtain information that will help to solve the mystery of this great continent."



## Avoiding a Greek Tragedy

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS — Greece has had two outstanding statesmen this century. Of the first, Eleutherios Venizelos, British naval intelligence wrote that his record was "one of striking success in foreign policy and growing difficulties at home. Reconciliation with Turkey in 1930 was denounced by royalists as betraying the interests of Greece."

The second, Constantine Caramanlis, has likewise blazed an impressive trail in foreign affairs and faces "growing difficulties at home." To a large degree because of global economic recession and energy shortages, which hit hard at a small country that lives by trade and shipping. And any hint of "reconciliation with Turkey" is denounced by the premier's vociferous left-wing opposition.

Moreover, in five years of trying, Caramanlis has advanced little in this respect. The Turks themselves, lacking a charismatic leader and a dominant parliamentary party, remain paralyzed in their own attempts to stabilize their country.

### Two Complexes

Official opinion here is that Turkey is inherently hampered by a kind of schizophrenia containing two conflicting complexes. The first is a superiority complex stemming from the great Ottoman Empire that ruled Greece for centuries. The second is an inferiority complex that sees this far smaller land forging ahead industrially, educationally, and technologically so that, despite its Kemalist revolution more than a half century ago, Turkey now lags behind Greece by about a hundred years.

There has been much sniping at Caramanlis by small parties to the right of his New Democrats, claiming that his series of visits to communist countries tends to neutralize Greece. The left stays mum on this line. But the facts remain, as seen through official eyes, that Greece is deliberately and of its own volition firmly in the Western camp, despite its irritation over recent Western aid to Turkey.

No problems are presented in Greco-American relations on a bilateral basis, only with reference to Washington's Turkish attitudes. It is understood that the United States wishes to maintain alliances with both Greece and Turkey but it is argued that America does needless things which irritate the Greek people.

In this respect it is acknowledged that the administration of Gerald Ford, who took power almost simultaneously with Caramanlis' return from exile in 1974, provokes less hostility than that of Carter.

Nevertheless, despite flamboyant anti-American demonstrations cooked up by the left, Caramanlis hews to his policy of linking Greece to Western Europe through the Common Market and taking the initiative in rejoining NATO's long-grated military organization, from which Athens withdrew five years ago. Turkey vetoed this initiative. When the NATO commander modified his original plan to please the Turks, Athens found it unacceptable. Official Greece believes it insane that an alliance permits one member (Turkey) to block another's re-entry.

### Basket of Problems

As official Greece sees it, the basket of problems festering in the eastern Mediterranean should be diplomatically separated. Greece and Turkey must settle their own air and underwater frontiers bilaterally. Ankara should also, in another negotiation, deal with Cyprus as an independent sovereign state. Official Greece claims Turkey is a prisoner of Cyprus and cannot extricate itself from raging inflation, economic chaos and sagging world image without accepting a just solution to that unhappy island.

### Deal With Moscow

Internationally speaking, a recent Greek deal with Moscow allowing the Russians to repair ships, including unarmed "naval auxiliaries," on the island of Syros has caused adverse NATO comment. Official Greece indignantly insists that ships can only be accepted in the Syros yards on an individual contract basis and that the accord terminates at the end of 1980 if either signatory so desires. Athens says it is a purely commercial deal, benefiting the Syros yards.

Western diplomats have a more skeptical version. They claim Foreign Minister Rallis said publicly last year the Soviet Mediterranean fleet had been crippled by lost facilities in Alexandria, Egypt, and that Greece had joined other allies in warning neutral states against according similar facilities.

A services attaché from a NATO embassy claims he personally saw

an armed Soviet naval vessel being handled by the Syros yards. Official Greece indignantly denies this and says the accord complies with Greek and international law. An ambassador insists the title of the agreement refers only to "naval auxiliaries" but the text specifies warships as well. Also that the Syros yards are controlled by government-dominated banks. I am unable to verify these observations from foreigners but can assure readers that such claims raise official Greek hackles to an impressive extent.

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

## The New Diplomatic War

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The first as yet unprovoked by the demonstrations against the United States in Tehran, and has managed, with considerable success, to keep the anger of the American people from getting out of hand and adding to the danger to the U.S. hostages.

So, while the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is not exactly new, diplomatic blackmail and international terrorism are increasing and the methods for dealing with them obviously have to be quite different.

### Old-Style Reaction

The United States has the gunboats, but gunboat diplomacy, while still popular, is out. One fanatical student with a single hand grenade could murder all the U.S. hostages in Iran before we could get any rescue mission to the embassy. So we are dealing with a new kind of international warfare, with new weapons of publicity and destruction in the hands of fanatical minorities, requiring new methods of defense.

In some ways, maddening as it is, this new kind of warfare may even be an improvement on the old. Not so long ago, when one country was provoked or humiliated by another, they called out the troops and started some silly war they couldn't stop. Now they don't cross national borders with tanks and planes, but merely take over embassies with a bunch of crazy kids who, for some mysterious reason, are called "students."

This is hard, however, on the 5,700 civilian Foreign Service officers of the United States and their families who have to staff U.S. embassies, legations and consular offices around the world. Nobody pays much attention to this remarkable corps of American public servants until they get locked up. In fact, they have usually been regarded in the past as a privileged class of Ivy League characters with beautiful wives who gave wonderful parties in gracious mansions at public expense.

There is, or used to be, some truth in this, but not much. As the postwar world has turned, most of them are no longer serving in spectacular houses in ancient cultural capitals of the world but in turbulent places in Africa, Asia and Latin America, where anything can happen in the night.

President Carter has been very conscious of this problem. He has handled the latest outrage in Iran

## Three Questions Crucial to Reagan

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The parade of challengers reaches its logical climax this week when former California Gov. Ronald Reagan steps forward to claim his position at the head of the Republican field.

Reagan is the legitimate GOP front-runner, not just because the polls say so, but because a remarkable number of the party's activists and faithful have been working and waiting for a dozen years now to make him their nominee.

No one has a bigger following, or a better organization, among those who are likely to attend Republican caucuses and vote in Republican primaries than he does.

There are three questions that will determine whether Reagan can sustain his current favorite's position and nail down the nomination early, as his reflective young manager, John Sears, believes he can. (Sears' faith is attested by his willingness, as long ago as March of 1978, to bet reporters that the name of the 1980 Republican nominee would be known before the Democratic nomination battle was finished.)

The questions are of ascending order of importance. The first is whether Reagan can avoid being tagged as a far-right extremist. The answer is almost certainly yes. That tactic has been tried against him by every opponent, Republican and Democratic, since his first race for governor in 1966, and it has not worked. Reagan is a card-carrying conservative, but he has never been a hater or a screamer, and at his age, he is not about to become one.

The second question is his age — 68. He is plainly old to be running for president, but whether he is too old is not a question subject to long debate. The one virtue this crazy system of 35 presidential primaries possesses is that it surely tests a candidate's physical and emotional stamina.

If Reagan is able to campaign effectively, day after day, as he did in 1976, without faltering, no one will be able to make a plausible argument that he is too old to be president. Conversely, if he falters and loses his focus, there will be no disguising it, and his position as front-runner will crumble.

Either way, there will be little room left for argument as the campaign proceeds.

The third question will be the hardest to answer — and the most important: Is Reagan the right man to be president at this time?

John Sears understands the dimensions of this question as well as anyone in America. He said the other day that the polls show Reagan has credibility as a national leader in part because of his success in eight years as governor of California.

As a governor, Reagan was better known as a delegator of authority than as an instigator of policy. In this campaign, even more than in 1976, he has delegated extraordinary authority to Sears, who has made the decision that Reagan will not join the other Republican candidates in formal issues debates.

That may be a sound tactic for a front-runner, but it is a strange way for a manager to demonstrate his confidence that his candidate has the intellectual and political vigor to lead a revival of his party and his nation.

Leadership means more than avoiding risks, and if Reagan is the leader for the 1980s Sears says he is, he ought at least to be ready to meet the test of debate.

### Growth Potential

The visions Sears hopes Reagan can project is not a new welfare state, obviously, but a belief in America's growth potential, as described by Reagan's most important recruit, Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., and his circle of economic and political advisers.

That vision was viewed skeptically by voters when Kemp and others made it the centerpiece of the 1978 Republican midterm campaign. But Sears claims that in 1980 Reagan can make it work — not just on the stump, but in office.

There is reason for skepticism, frankly, because in the past Reagan has not been an activist, either in policy or administrative terms, and people rarely change character at 68.

As a governor, Reagan was better known as a delegator of authority than as an instigator of policy. In this campaign, even more than in 1976, he has delegated extraordinary authority to Sears, who has made the decision that Reagan will not join the other Republican candidates in formal issues debates.

That may be a sound tactic for a front-runner, but it is a strange way for a manager to demonstrate his confidence that his candidate has the intellectual and political vigor to lead a revival of his party and his nation.

Leadership means more than avoiding risks, and if Reagan is the leader for the 1980s Sears says he is, he ought at least to be ready to meet the test of debate.

©1979, The Washington Post.

### Natural Tendency

The Congress has also been remarkably restrained, considering its natural tendency toward inflammatory and jingoistic statements in an election year. So the chances are that the quieter pressures of the United Nations and the entreaties of Western ambassadors in Tehran and of the pope in Rome will get us out of this bind without loss of life.

But the problem of adjusting to this new form of warfare in the world will not be easy. The paradox of our age is the poverty of power in the hands of the major nations, and the stunning increase of power in the hands of small nations or even of fanatical terrorists within those nations.

And never have the major countries of the world had so much power, or they could not or dared not use, or been subject to such abuse by tyrannical minorities. Seizure of the Tehran embassy is only a symbol of the problem.

### Dramatized by TV

We have seen other examples in the interruption of air travel by sky-jackers and the mysterious capture of nuclear fuel in transit from one nation to another. The nightmare of officials in Washington is not that the captives in the Tehran embassy will be killed, though that is their immediate preoccupation, but that fanatical minorities may one day not merely take over embassies but that they may get control of nuclear wastes and — by simply dropping them into the harbor of a great city,

for example — hold a nation to ransom.

Meanwhile, it is clear from the events of recent days in Iran how minorities, through physical action dramatized in television pictures across the world, can divert presidents and prime ministers of major nations from other important tasks.

For the security of North America in the rest of this century, it may be that nothing is more important than the unity of Canada, now threatened by the separatist movement in the province of Quebec. This issue is now coming to a point of decision. It is clearly a problem for Canada to settle without interference from the United States, but it is also a proper subject for discussion between the president of the United States and the prime minister of Canada.

Indeed, they have been planning such a discussion ever since Prime Minister Clark came to power in Ottawa, but their meeting was canceled by Carter because of the turmoil in Tehran. That is the way things seem to be going these days — with dramatic demonstrations in one part of the world interfering with the larger issues of public policy among the major nations.

©1979, The New York Times.



## Killer Waves Pistol

## S. Koreans Shown Replay Of Shooting of President

By James P. Sterba

SEOUL, Nov. 11 (NYT) — Millions of South Koreans have watched a televised re-enactment of the assassination of President Park Chung Hee, in which the president was shot by a South Korean Central Intelligence Agency agent.

The re-enactment, required under South Korean criminal law procedure, was conducted Wednesday morning in the blood-spattered dining room where the murder occurred. A few Korean reporters and cameramen were allowed to photograph and film it, and the television film was shown Friday night.

From the carefully censored film and from sources close to the investigation, it now appears that the atmosphere that night more closely resembled a jolly party than a formal working dinner. On hand were some of South Korea's most popular pop singers and a well-known fashion model. There were at least half a dozen songs, Chivas Regal scotch and a dinner that included smoked beef, fried mushrooms and steamed vegetables.

For the re-enactment, KCIA chief Kim and Kim Kae Won, the presidential chief secretary who has been implicated in the plot, were shown in detention to the scene of the crime wearing prison garb. Kim Kae Won arrived with his arms tied behind his back, but he appeared to be rather nonchalant. Kim Kae Won appeared haggard and dispirited, and he looked at the camera that in 1979 through much of the proceedings.

The two women, singer Shin Su and model Shin Chae, were shown in the prison, 22, wore masks. Their identities have not been made public.

Except for chalk circles drawn on the floor, nothing appeared to have been touched in the room. There

was a large bloodstain on the floor where the president slumped. Dried and partly decomposed food remained in dishes on the low table around which the participants, four men and two women, sat. Korean-style on floor pillows. Mr. Park used a chairlike back support.

The room was sparsely furnished. There was a chest with three shelves containing an amplifier, tape deck, 25 cassettes of Korean pop ballads and a color television set.

In recreating the crime, the unbound Kim used the death pistol. He waved it across the table toward an investigator who played the role of Cha Ji Chul, the president's chief bodyguard and reportedly Mr. Kim's first target. Then Mr. Kim pointed the gun toward the investigator seated in the president's chair, and when the investigator slumped, as if shot, in the wrong position, Mr. Kim calmly corrected him: "No, lie down. Put your leg under the table. Yes, like that."

Mr. Kim then went through the motions of chasing Mr. Cha, who had been hit in the wrist, as he scrambled toward the adjoining Western-style toilet. Later, after Mr. Kim had fired a shot into Mr. Cha's stomach, the two women tried to help Mr. Cha get up, but he said, "I can't make it."

Sources following the investigation said that the atmosphere during the first part of the dinner party was warm and quietly genial. Even Mr. Cha, a Christian who neither smoked nor drank, sang two songs, following the Korean custom that everyone should participate.

When he sat down, Miss Shin, the model, was asked to sing. After she bowed and introduced herself, the president was reported to have remarked, "The Shins have beautiful women." Then, as she was about to begin her song, with Miss Shin accompanying her on the guitar, Mr. Kim opened fire.



Acting President Choi Kyu Hah announces official plan for an interim regime in South Korea.

## Interim Regime Announced in S. Korea

By Henry Scott-Stokes

SEOUL, Nov. 11 (NYT) — The political tempo stepped up sharply here after the government announced yesterday that South Korea's electoral college will choose a temporary leader to govern for an interim period while the constitution is revised and a presidential election is held.

Opposition leaders quickly criticized the plan. "The government has not shaken off its bad habit of making unilateral decisions and then ordering the people to follow them," said a statement signed by Kim Young Sam, leader of the New Democratic Party.

Since the assassination of President Park Chung Hee on Oct. 26, the country has been ruled by a martial law commander and political leaders under Premier Choi Kyu Hah, the acting president.

The government announcement said an interim president will be chosen before the end of the year by the National Conference for Unification, a rubber-stamp body with about 2,500 members. Acting President Choi, a 60-year-old career diplomat, is the heavy favorite to get the interim presidency.

The interim leader is to begin work on revision of the Yushin Constitution, promulgated by Mr. Park in 1972, which gave sweeping powers to the president. Mr. Choi said the interim president should have the constitution revised "as soon as realistically possible, and conduct elections in compliance with the amended constitution."

Political analysts said that former Premier Kim Jong Pil, the architect of the coup that brought Mr. Park to power in 1961 and a founder of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and of the governing Democratic Republican Party, is likely to be the government candidate in the presidential election. A spokesman for the DRP said that a new party leader will be chosen on Wednesday, and Mr. Kim's supporters are saying he will get the job.

The NDP is unhappy with the government decision to amend the constitution under an interim president. The party charged that a government spokesman was telling half-truths when he said earlier that there had been "private contacts with opposition members." Kim Young Sam was not consulted, NDP sources said. Party officials asserted that the government was misleading the people with vague falsehoods.

Kim Young Sam, the likely opposition candidate for president, was encouraged, however, by reports that Kim Jong Pil was being mentioned as the candidate on the government side. "This is one man I can surely beat," he told supporters.

Mr. Choi, who became acting president after the slaying of Mr. Park by Kim Jae Kyu, who headed the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, is widely expected to take over the interim presidency under

the first open presidential election since 1971, when Mr. Park defeated his opponent, Kim Dae Jung, in a vote that was unexpectedly close despite large-scale spending by the government side.

In the following year Mr. Park declared martial law and imposed the Yushin Constitution, which gave him powers to run the country almost single-handedly and to remain president for an indefinite succession of six-year terms.

The move opens the prospect of

the present constitution before the end of the year.

The interim president should "as soon as realistically possible sound a wide spectrum of opinion of all sectors and layers of society, amend the constitution, and conduct elections in compliance with the amended constitution," said Mr. Choi, who had been premier since 1976.

The move opens the prospect of

## Classes for Orphans Begin in Thai Camps

By Seth Mydans

SA KAEW, Thailand, Nov. 11 (AP) — This crowded refugee camp moved beyond providing the urgent basics of food, medical care and shelter this weekend and opened its first makeshift classes for its 350 orphans.

It will be the first schooling many of the children have received after four years in Pol Pot's Cambodia, where schools were closed and educated persons were slaughtered.

The event was particularly symbolic for the four Cambodian refugees who will conduct the classes after posing for years as uneducated peasants — a mathematics professor, a physics teacher, a high school student and a widowed bank employee.

The four are still afraid of being punished by the Pol Pot soldiers among the refugees in the camp. "They are all around us, the men in black. We detect the men in black," said the mathematics teacher. "Can you help us to get out of here?"

The classes were organized Friday, a few hours after the visit here of Rosalynn Carter, by two French women who have cared for the orphans since the camp opened three weeks ago.

"The children are much better and I think they are getting bored. I think they need to use their minds," said Nicole Franco, a translator who works with the United Nations in Geneva.

Out of the rain, mud and disorganization of the camp's first days, she and a friend, Line de Courssou, have given the orphans a temporary home and a daily routine that now includes a few toys, colored crayons and candy.

Now, those who are old enough and well enough also will have reading, writing and simple arithmetic. "First, we will teach them the

numbers, 1,2,3,4," said one of the Cambodian teachers. "They have not studied in more than four years. Even the bigger children cannot read or write."

But neither the care they are receiving nor the schooling will help these children find an answer for the biggest question of all: What has happened to their parents?

In most cases, it is not possible to know whether the children are truly orphans or were simply divided from their parents when families were torn apart under the regime of Pol Pot.



Discover the secret of a memorable evening.

Tia Maria

## Rosalynn Carter Describes Desperation of Refugees

By Marlene Cimons

BANGKOK, Nov. 11 — Rosalynn Carter ended her visit to Thailand yesterday with what she said was a "renewed sense of mission" after seeing the anguish and desperation of this country's thousands of Cambodian refugees.

"I don't think you can see that kind of starvation and sickness and homelessness without being affected by it," she told reporters en route to Washington. "I don't think you can see without wanting to do something to contribute, to do something to help these people — and count your own blessings at the same time. You read stories about it, but when you see it."

She spoke of her experiences during a visit to Sa Kaew, a three-week-old camp for Cambodian refugees, 36 miles from the Cambodian border.

"One woman who had just had a baby died in the fields — came in with her husband and two other children and wanted to give the baby up because she just couldn't care for it," Mrs. Carter said. "She was almost hysterical."

Mrs. Carter, who was accompanied by U.S. Surgeon Gen. Dr. J. Francis Richmond and officials from the State Department, U.S. Center for Disease Control, and the U.S. Public Health Service, will deliver a report to the president on their findings and hold a meeting Tuesday with the heads of private volunteer organizations to discuss ways to improve the flow of relief personnel and supplies to the area.

She rejected suggestions that her hastily arranged trip had political overtones. "I am here on a humanitarian visit and I'm not going to discuss any kind of politics," she said.

© Los Angeles Times

U.S. Congress Authorizes Aid  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — The House and Senate last week ap-

## Moscow Assails U.S.

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (AP) — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda charged today that the United States was trying to use aid to Cambodia to subvert the pro-Moscow government of Heng Samrin.

The United States is so set on this purpose, Pravda said, that the "president's wife herself was sent to Thailand to visit camps." Pravda added, "Directing his wife to this long journey, the president managed to chuck a stone at the government of Kampuchea [Cambodia] by saying that it is preventing aid from reaching starving people."

## China Gets UN Refugee Aid

PEKING, Nov. 11 (WP) — Chinese and UN officials have signed an agreement to give Peking \$20 million to aid 251,000 Vietnamese refugees, the largest number accepted by any country, UN officials said. Alexander Casella, chief of the East Asian regional section of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said the money would also cover costs of chartering Chinese aircraft to take 10,000 volunteer refugees from camps in Thailand, Malaysia and Hong Kong to new homes on China's Hainan Island.

## Tar/taste barrier broken.

MERIT's "Enriched Flavor" breakthrough gives unprecedented taste in low tar cigarettes.

Up to now the theory was good taste didn't go with low tar.

But now a breakthrough—a process called "Enriched Flavor" has made possible a remarkable new cigarette, Merit.

A cigarette which is establishing a whole new taste standard for low tar smoking.

## "Enriched Flavor"

More than 2000 components of tobacco smoke were analysed one by one. Researchers succeeded in isolating certain natural ingredients which deliver taste way out of proportion to tar.

By packing extra quantities of these "key" flavor-rich

ingredients into a low tar cigarette, Merit was created.

## Taste Tests confirm it.

Merit has now been taste-tested among many thousands of smokers in Europe and the U.S.A.

A significant majority of smokers reported Merit delivered as much—or more—flavor as cigarettes bearing up to 60% more tar.

You've been listening to low tar/good taste claims for long enough. Now smoke the cigarette that finally gets them together.

Truly satisfying smoking and low tar too. The cigarette is Merit.

MERIT



ONLY THE SECOND LETTER  
HAS TO GO OUT TONIGHT, THE  
REST CAN WAIT TILL MONDAY.  
GOOD WEEKEND!

## Dictation systems that make extra sense

Only Philips give you sight as well as sound on mini-cassettes... a unique sensing facility that is used to boost productivity.

You make the erasable, visual marks electronically, as shown above, during or after dictation. Typists can then see at a glance the nature and volume of the workload. Cassettes with priority marks go straight to the top of the pack and the special instructions are found automatically and at high speed. The tape stops at the mark, the typist listens and can then go straight to the

relevant item, followed by the rest of the dictation.

These new mini-cassettes, called 'Visual Mark & Find' therefore give significant increases in production efficiency and are matched by a comprehensive range of new dictation/transcription equipment.

To find out more, make a mark to contact Philips, locally, or by writing to Philips Data Systems, P.O.B. 245, Marketing Communications Department, 7300 AE, Apeldoorn, The Netherlands.

PHILIPS

Data Systems



## Support Grows in Congress for Return to Greater Secrecy

## U.S. Says Disclosures Virtually Halt Covert Operations by CIA

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — In late 1977, the CIA planned to undertake three secret intelligence operations and, as required by law, described them to eight congressional committees. No objections were expressed and the projects began.

One was a propaganda campaign against Cuban troops fighting in Ethiopia. The second involved supplying radio and associated equipment to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat so that he could communicate with aides without being overheard by his own military officers — and to enable him to eavesdrop on his own military. The third called for supplying the same equipment to Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri.

But all three operations were

"blown" several months later, according to administration sources, when they were mentioned in The New York Times. The projects were cited in the newspaper as examples of a new permissiveness by congressional oversight committees toward CIA covert actions, only a few years after the exposure of CIA abuses.

Administration officials cite the projects as examples of something else, however. They see them as part of a pattern that has brought U.S. covert actions to a virtual halt through leaks. And they blame the leaks primarily on congressmen who have been briefed under the disclosure requirements of the Hughes-Ryan Amendment of 1974.

Under that provision, sponsored by then-Sen. Harold Hughes, D-

Iowa, and the late Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., as an amendment to an appropriations measure, six committees — armed services, appropriations, and foreign affairs of both the House and Senate — must be notified of planned covert activities. Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., said that this meant that "nearly 50 senators, over 120 congressmen and numerous staff members receive this highly sensitive information."

The Senate and House intelligence committees, created after the passage of the Hughes-Ryan amendment, also must be briefed on such projects.

Efforts are under way, as part of the writing of a new intelligence charter, to repeal Hughes-Ryan. In large part it is spurred by a desire to

curb leaks like the one that "blew" the 1977 operations.

Administration officials and congressmen prefer, however, to take the position in public that the House and Senate intelligence committees have brought the CIA under control, and that Hughes-Ryan no longer is needed. Additional support for the reform comes from the belief of some members of Congress that the public is tired of seeing the CIA criticized and that it now views the agency as unable to protect U.S. interests.

## U.S. Options

"There is recognition," an official said, "that the United States should have options for projecting itself in the world, options that lie between a mere diplomatic protest note and sending in the Marines."

But the reform effort does face difficulties. A majority in Congress probably favors the repeal of Hughes-Ryan, but most members of the six committees object to losing their briefing rights.

Hughes-Ryan also is tied into broader intelligence charter issues. Many moderate and conservative congressmen reportedly see little advantage in voting for a charter that legally restricts CIA actions.

At the same time, many liberals who want a tight rein on the intelligence community want to delay final action on a new charter because they believe that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. — if elected president next year — would be more

sympathetic to them than President Carter is.

Hughes-Ryan, which was the first attempt by Congress to restrain the intelligence community, makes covert activities nearly impossible to keep secret — thus making them nearly impossible to carry out. It was passed after disclosures about CIA operations in Laos and Cambodia, when there was some public sentiment for forbidding all covert actions.

One effect of Hughes-Ryan apparently has been to jeopardize not only covert projects but the lives of CIA and other agents as well. "We have lost one or two agents under strange circumstances that might have emanated from leaks," said Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Subcommittee on Charters and Guidelines. "But whether the leaks came from Congress, the White House, the State Department or elsewhere, who knows? President Carter has said there were more leaks from the White House than from either of the two intelligence committees of Congress."

"A lot more than two agents were lost," said an administration source who tended to blame the other six congressional committees for most leaks. "Many of the congressmen who must be briefed under Hughes-Ryan are deeply and irrevocably opposed to covert action as inherently, morally wrong," he said. "They veto operations by leaking."

An example of congressional

leaks was the action of opponents of the Panama Canal treaty. They charged publicly that the U.S. government had evidence that Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos was involved in drug trafficking. To refute the charge, the Senate went into a closed session during which the chairman and deputy chairman of the intelligence committee — Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., and Sen. Goldwater — said that Gen. Torrijos' brother had been indicted on drug charges but not the Panamanian leader himself.

During debate, the Senate was told that the Panamanian leader's residence was bugged by U.S. intelligence, as had been his hotel room during a meeting of the Organization of American States. The bugging soon was reported in the U.S. press, which ended its usefulness.

## Inhibits Ideas

Hughes-Ryan also has inhibited the presentation of ideas for covert actions, several sources said. "Covert actions are by definition controversial actions these days," one said, "so they are not being proposed very much because of the risk of leaks and of damage to the career of the proposer. And of course allied intelligence services are telling us very little because of all these leaks."

In a new book, "Foreign Policy by Congress," Professors Thomas Franck and Edward Weisband argue that efforts to tame the intelligence community now have gone full circle. Ten years ago congressmen did not want to dirty their hands with intelligence, they wrote. "There was a lack of political payoff for work [overseeing the CIA] that had to be done out of the limelight," they said. Only with the exposure of assassination attempts, mail openings and drug experiments on unwitting subjects by the CIA, did congressmen get interested. But the attitude seems to be changing again.

"There's no doubt there is less intensity on the Hill now for restraining intelligence operations," Sen. Huddleston said. "In fact, at a defense appropriations committee markup session recently, two senators raised the question of encouraging the CIA to engage in more covert activities."

Sen. Huddleston said that his panel was prepared for a final meeting with administration officials Friday that administration officials have been considering a "gasoline tax of as much as 50 cents a gallon, gasoline rationing and even mandatory wage and price controls."

## Iran Said Not Only Threat

## World Oil Supplies Called Precarious by U.S. Aide

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT) — Secretary of Energy Charles Duncan Jr. has told congressional leaders in private briefings that world oil supplies are precarious, that there are threats to U.S. imports from countries other than Iran, and that the Carter administration is developing contingency plans to deal with severe cuts in petroleum products.

Those congressional sources said the administration has even developed what one termed a "doomsday energy plan" that would attempt to deal with a cutoff of virtually all oil from the Middle East.

With an eye to possible supply disruptions, administration leaders are reassessing possible conservation measures, such as a much higher federal gasoline tax, that had been previously discarded as politically impossible.

Alfred Kahn, chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, told one House subcommittee Friday that administration officials have been considering a "gasoline tax of as much as 50 cents a gallon, gasoline rationing and even mandatory wage and price controls."

## Decrease Forecast

But he stressed that these measures are not under active consideration, at least for the moment, since energy supplies at present are ample to meet demand.

Persons who have attended the Duncan briefings said that the energy secretary has stated that free world oil supplies next year will drop 300,000 barrels a day due to depletion of old oil fields.

This is not a large amount considering that production, according to estimates prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency, runs about 52.2 million barrels a day in the non-Communist world. The United States consumed 17.5 million barrels a day in September, according to the Central Intelligence Agency.

But Mr. Duncan has warned that it could be enough to bring on disruptions because the demand-supply balance is so delicate.

Complicating the situation is a decrease in Soviet oil production, which means that Moscow eventually will have to buy oil from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, probably

those in the Middle East. Soviet purchases would only serve to put more pressure on both price and availability of crude oil.

Those who have listened to Mr. Duncan's assessment also say he has warned of the possibility of sharp reductions in exports of oil by Kuwait and Nigeria.

Nigeria is a major supplier of crude to the U.S. market, exporting about 1 million barrels a day before the recent slackening in exports. While Kuwait sells little oil to the United States, it recently has been exporting about 2.4 million barrels a day. A significant withdrawal from the world oil market would create major supply problems.

With these factors in mind, the new interagency task force on energy supplies was formed last month to update contingency plans drafted last spring as a result of uncertainties about Iranian exports.

## Plans Revised

John Sawhill, the undersecretary of the Department of Energy and the director of the task force, said that the contingency plans are being revised.

"We are developing contingency plans, based on those drafted last spring, in an effort to deal with a wide variety of energy shortages that might arise," Mr. Sawhill said Friday.

He said the project is receiving the "top priority" in the Department of Energy and that "we're looking toward the development of new plans as variables shift."

As to the specifics of these plans, Mr. Sawhill said, "I'm not going to comment on the contingency plans or the options."

But, some of the choices were described as "draconian," by Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., after he left a briefing given by Mr. Duncan on Wednesday.

One participant at a Duncan briefing said information was relayed from the CIA and the major oil companies, as well as the Department of Energy.

"They showed us a whole bunch of charts which were labeled 'National Confidential,'" said one participant, "showing that OPEC exports would be down slightly next year, but that non-OPEC exports would export slightly more oil next year than this." Among the non-OPEC OPEC members expected to export more oil next year are Mexico, half-siblings in the oil and Norway.

"Mr. Duncan stressed that the vulnerability of OPEC production was of great concern to the administration," one source said.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES  
LA VILLE DE PARIS  
17<sup>e</sup> FESTIVAL INTERNATIONAL DE DANSE DE PARIS  
20 ET 21 NOVEMBRE  
DANCE  
LUCINDA CHILDS  
PHILIP GLASS  
DU 22 AU 25 NOVEMBRE  
BALLET NATIONAL DE CUBA  
AVEC ALICIA ALONSO  
ORCHESTRE DE LA TLE DE FRANCE  
LOCATION: Théâtre. Agences, et par téléphone 225 44 35

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Brasserie Lorraine  
the best Oysters and Sea-Food — Open 24 h  
The most pleasant and traditional restaurant of French cuisine in Paris  
PLACE DES TERNES PARIS 8<sup>e</sup> 227.80.04

## DON'T CALL CHARLIE IN CHICAGO UNTIL YOU READ THIS AD.

You can't wait to call Charlie. He really gave you the right tips about the Left Bank.

But before you make that call, check to see whether your hotel has Teleplan—a low-cost way to call home. If so, go ahead and call because the surcharge fee will be reasonable. In other hotels that offer International Dialing, dial a short call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard, and have the folks at home call you right back. There's no 3-minute minimum charge, and the surcharge on short calls is low. (You can pay Charlie in dollars when he gets his bill.) Also, surcharges on credit card and collect calls are usually minimal.\* At the post office and other telephone centers—no surcharge at all.

Now, call Charlie. If you make it good enough, he might hop a plane.



\*No U.S. credit card calls from Germany or Portugal

## Make friends with Old Parr...



the bottle full of character

Matured and bottled in Scotland by Macdonald Greenlees Ltd. Distillers, Edinburgh, Scotland.

## And MX Missile

## U.S. Expands Budget Plans For Warships, Strike Units

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT) — The Carter administration, refining its military budget proposals for the next fiscal year, plans a large increase in naval shipbuilding and an expansion of air and sea transport to deploy strike forces rapidly in emergencies, well-placed officials say.

The officials also said the new budget, calling for a rise from \$127 billion to about \$145 billion in spending, will include new conventional and nuclear weapons for U.S. forces in Europe, and funds for the new MX missile and other strategic weapons.

The Senate approved Friday night, by a vote of 72-3, the \$131.7-billion military appropriation bill for the fiscal year that began on Oct. 1. The House has passed the bill.

The Senate upheld the administration's request for \$670 million to begin work on the MX, but voted unanimously to warn President Carter that his plan for deploying the missiles on "race tracks" is in jeopardy.

The huge tracks would have 20 sunken tubes among which the missiles could be shuttled to keep the Soviet Union from knowing where each was at a given time. The concept has been opposed by environmentalists, economists and some military strategists.

The Senate set aside an amendment that would have given the military services a larger pay increase than they received earlier this year.

Mr. Carter and Defense Secretary Harold Brown have promised to submit highlights of the next military budget to the Senate when it begins its debate on the U.S.-Soviet treaty to limit strategic arms.

The officials said no decision had been made, but that the highlights would probably go to Capitol Hill between Thanksgiving (Nov. 22) and Dec. 1. Timing is important because congressional reaction to the military budget is a critical element in determining the fate of the treaty. Senators who favor greater military spending have said they will vote against the treaty unless Mr. Carter satisfies them on the military budget for the coming year and plans projected for the next five years.

Ordinarily, the entire budget for the fiscal year starting next Oct. 1 would be sent to Capitol Hill in January. But debate on the arms-limitation treaty is scheduled to begin soon, perhaps before Thanksgiving, and critics of the treaty have demanded to see the proposed military spending plan before they vote.

## Double Aim

Officials familiar with the budget suggested that an effort had been made to satisfy both those senators who advocate more military spending and those who oppose it. The officials said that a "more realistic" inflation factor had been used, both for the coming fiscal year and the five-year projection.

That factor, a composite of purchasing costs derived from the consumer price index and from built-in pay increases that consume almost half the military budget, was set at about 9 percent for the next fiscal year, and at an average of about 8 percent for the following years.

That, coupled with an increase of 3 to 5 percent in real spending, means higher expenditures, to satisfy advocates of higher military spending, but more modest increases in real growth that can be used to appeal to senators eager to keep a lid on military expenses.

The officials said that the military budget for the next fiscal year would include funds for 18 to 20 new warships. They projected the construction of 80 new warships over the next five years. Both figures are larger than earlier tentative plans that called for about 14 ships a year for a total of 67 in five years.

## Norway Grant to Dacca

DACCA, Nov. 11 (AP) — Norway will give Bangladesh a grant of 100 million Norwegian kroner (about \$20 million) as commodity and project assistance for the next year, it was announced here today. Norway has given more than 500 million kroner (about \$100 million) as economic assistance to Bangladesh since 1972.

## Carter Tells Aides to Limit Expectations for Spending

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT) — President Carter has sent a note to his Cabinet members and agency heads directing them to hold down expectations for spending next year and warning that any spending "commitments" that they make could be cut.

The note went out early last week and was made available by officials at the White House in what was seen as an effort by the president's staff to create a belt-tightening climate for the final preparations of the budget for fiscal year 1980-81.

In its entirety, the note said: "The FY 81 budget will be very tight. Do not make tentative 'commitments' to special interests, to your own subordinates or to any news medium on spending levels which are likely to be cut by OMB or by me. Hold down expectations because low expectations are the

ones likely to be realized for both spending and personnel levels."

The note was signed, "Thanks, Jimmy Carter."

James McIntyre, the director of the Office of Management and Budget — or OMB — said that Mr. Carter sent the note so that his budget decisions in the next several weeks would not be "compromised" by early actions or commitments in the agencies. "The president has some very tough decisions he has to make this year," he said. He added that the president was taking seriously his commitment to try to balance the budget next year.

The 1980-81 budget — which is the one on which Mr. Carter plans to run for re-election — is considered likely to exceed \$600 billion unless there are cuts in nonmilitary programs. Recently, Mr. Carter's budget planners have calculated that the budget could show a deficit of \$10 billion to \$15 billion.

The deficit projected for the current fiscal year, which ends next Sept. 30, is up to \$40 billion.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Brasserie Lorraine  
the best Oysters and Sea-Food — Open 24 h  
The most pleasant and traditional restaurant of French cuisine in Paris  
PLACE DES TERNES PARIS 8<sup>e</sup> 227.80.04

## FRENCH ENGLISH SPANISH

## GERMAN

## PORTUGUESE

First class instruction in quiet luxurious surroundings Executives only

RICHARD LEWIS SCHOOLS  
5, rue Royale PARIS 75008  
Paris 265 1847 London 930 7697  
Munich 260 7040  
Madrid 455 0959 Lisbon 88 45 54





## For Loan Guarantees

## Wage Pact Said to Imperil Chrysler Plan

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — President Carter may withhold loan guarantees from the Chrysler Corp. because the company's new labor contract apparently violates White House wage guidelines, Alfred Kahn said yesterday. He is the president's chief adviser on inflation.

The Carter administration has asked Congress to approve loan guarantees of \$1.5 billion to help the third-largest U.S. automaker,

which is experiencing severe financial difficulties.

In outlining the program earlier this month, Secretary of the Treasury William Miller said that the United Auto Workers had made concessions to Chrysler by deferring wage and benefit increases costing \$403 million.

Mr. Kahn said, however, that the union agreement with Chrysler would raise labor costs by more than 30 percent over three years. He said that the Council on Wage and

Price Stability would notify Chrysler and the UAW tomorrow that they were in probable noncompliance with the anti-inflation wage standards.

"I firmly believe the UAW-Chrysler contract does not remotely approach the kind of sacrifice the affected parties have got to demonstrate as a condition of being bailed out by the U.S. government," Mr. Kahn said.

GM, Ford

The General Motors Corp. and the Ford Motor Co. — which also negotiated new contracts with the UAW this fall — also were notified last week that they were in "probable noncompliance," Mr. Kahn said.

UAW President Douglas Fraser, informed of Mr. Kahn's remarks, accused the White House aide of "foolish intervention" on the eve of a contract ratification vote by the UAW's Chrysler membership. "The Chrysler workers and the UAW have made a substantial contribution to the health of Chrysler," Mr. Fraser said. "We regret that Mr. Kahn has to make such insensitive, injudicious, ill-timed and ill-considered remarks."

Mr. Kahn's statements appeared to reflect a conflict within the administration over the UAW settlement. Mr. Miller said earlier this month that he did not think that the size of the labor contract should be a factor in congressional consideration of the loan guarantee proposal. Mr. Kahn said, however, that Mr. Miller and Mr. Carter generally agreed with his appraisal. "He [the president] may well withhold the loan guarantees unless there are some changes" in the contract, Mr. Kahn said.

While the administration could withdraw the loan guarantee plan, Mr. Kahn said, it is more likely that it would encourage Congress to approve the legislation, then delay the approval of loan guarantees unless the contract is modified.

© Los Angeles Times

## U.S. Church Body Delays Resolution Against Israel

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT) — The governing board of the National Council of Churches, meeting here, has postponed action on a controversial resolution that accused Israel of violating the human rights of Palestinians and that called for an end to U.S. aid to Israel.

The sponsors of the resolution, the Antiochian Orthodox Archdiocese of New York and North America, agreed to withdraw the proposal after a special council panel consented to consider the charges as part of an effort to rewrite the council's basic policy statement on a broad range of issues that affect the Middle East.

Among other things, the panel plans to conduct open hearings on the Middle East and to undertake a fact-finding trip to the region. By the end of the year, the panel must submit its proposed policy statement at the next meeting of the board in May.

Debate over charges of Israeli injustices against Palestinians was expected to be vigorous. The Antiochian church, which lists 156,000 members, most of whom trace their ethnic roots to Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, was prepared to campaign hard for the resolution despite the

apparent widespread opposition to it.

The Antiochian delegation, representing one of 32 church bodies that make up the council, expressed satisfaction with the terms of the compromise.

"Our mission was fulfilled," said Frank Maria, the principal architect of the resolution. "We called attention to severe violations of human rights and we are asking the panel to verify them."

Mr. Maria, a familiar figure in council circles who is regarded as a staunch advocate of Palestinian rights and as a harsh critic of Israel, said he was confident that the panel's fact-finding mission would substantiate the charges contained in the resolution.

Mr. Maria asserted that the broader resolution offered by the panel made the submission of the resolution unnecessary.

The agreement was reached after senior council officials guaranteed the Antiochian church a fair evaluation of its charges. Council officials also consulted extensively with Jewish leaders. The American Jewish Committee voiced pleasure with the outcome, calling the result, a "constructive, responsible and statesman-like decision."

## Use of the Pill Drops Sharply in U.S.

By B.D. Colen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP) — After a decade of warnings about the possible side effects of oral contraceptives, the use of the pill has begun to decline sharply in the United States.

In 1975, retail pharmacists filled more than 64 million prescriptions for birth control pills. Last year, they filled only 49 million — a drop of almost 23 percent in just four years.

Sales of Ortho-Novum, one of the most popular brands of the pill,

dropped 43 percent between 1975 and 1978, according to a confidential report prepared for the pharmaceutical industry by International Marketing Services of Ambler, Pa.

"My impression from both patients and staff is that there is an increasing anxiety about the pill," said Dr. Mary Capon, director of the George Washington University student health service. "There is an increasing willingness to try mechanical means" of birth control.

Convenient, Effective

That willingness has translated into an enormous jump in the number of prescriptions filled for diaphragms, from 503,000 in 1975 to 1,205,000 in 1978 — a 140 percent increase, according to International Marketing Services. Comparable figures for other forms of contraceptives were not available because prescriptions are not required for them.

Six years ago, about 25 percent of all married American women of child-bearing age were taking birth control pills. And as recently as 1976, that percentage had declined only to 22.5 percent, according to the National Center for Health

Statistics and the Planned Parenthood Federation.

When oral contraceptives came on the market two decades ago they were convenient and effective and they were believed to be safe. The pill works between 92 and 99 percent of the time if taken as prescribed every day. But in practice, it is only about 94 percent effective, because women occasionally forget to take it, or take it a day late.

Until recently, family planning experts told women that the diaphragm was only about 85 percent effective, according to Nancy Reed, an official of a Washington community family planning service, "and that includes times its left in the drawer. But in theory, if it's used right, it's 97 to 100 percent effective." That makes it just as effective as the pill.

In the past decade, there have been reports linking the pill to blood clots, some forms of cancer, gall bladder problems, liver tumors, heart disease, stroke, and anemia as well as many minor problems, such as weight gain.

Although the accuracy of some of the studies has been debated, there is very little question that pill users face a greater risk of developing strokes, blood clots and heart conditions than women who do not use the pill. And heavy smokers run very serious risks using the pill.

An obstetrician-gynecologist said that he tells any patient who smokes to do one thing or the other: "Stop smoking or stop using the pill."

## Police in Panama Find Arms Cache

PANAMA CITY, Nov. 11 (UPI) — A man accused of plotting to incite a civil war in Panama has led police to the group's hidden weapons supply, officials said yesterday.

They said Celso Fajio Romero, one of three Panamanians among five plot suspects, led them to the cache on a ranch near the Costa Rican border. The value of the weapons and ammunition was put at \$50,000.

Two Americans, Thomas James Blanning and Wilfredo Francisco Bermudez, are accused of smuggling the arms into Panama. The five are charged with plotting to attack a national guard outpost to trigger a civil war. The attack did not take place.

## Argentine Fair Site Attacked by Bomb

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 11 (AP) — A bomb exploded here last night at an outdoor wall at the "Fair of the Nations" exposition while thousands of people were visiting the area.

A police source said that no one was injured because the bomb exploded outside the huge exposition site. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the blast.



VICTORY PARTY — Philip Leakey, son of anthropologists Louis and Mary Leakey, is surrounded by supporters in Nairobi after being elected Friday to the Kenyan Parliament. He is the first white elected to Parliament since the country gained independence in 1963.

## For Carelessness at Nuclear Plant

## Record Fine Urged on U.S. Power Firm

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has proposed the largest fine in its history — \$450,000 — for a Michigan utility that forgot for 18 months to close the valve on a four-inch pipe leading from a reactor containment building.

The containment building is intended to prevent the release of large amounts of radioactivity in the event of a serious accident. But if such an accident had occurred at the Palisades nuclear power plant between April, 1978, and September, 1979, the radioactivity would have poured through the pipe that had been accidentally left open.

The fine against the Consumers Power Co. of Jackson, Mich., is larger than that proposed against the operator of the Three Mile Island reactor because of a provision in the Atomic Energy Act that limits the maximum penalty to \$25,000 for any 30-day period.

The penalty for the Three Mile Island incident, the most serious accident in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, was seven months.

John Selby, chairman, president and chief executive officer of the Michigan utility, denounced the proposed fine as unjustified and unreasonable, even though he acknowledged "the potential severity of this incident."

Mr. Selby said he wondered if the decision, made known Friday, might be a partial response to recent criticism from Congress and the president's commission on the Three Mile Island accident.

"The unquestioned fact is that there was no radiation exposure to Palisades plant employees or the public," Mr. Selby said. "Nor was there any release of radiation from the plant even approaching the allowed limits."

Joseph Hendrie, chairman of the NRC, urged Congress to act on pending legislation that would permit the government to impose much stronger penalties.

Mr. Hendrie further said that the NRC had been criticized in the past for imposing lower fines than the law permitted and for allowing long periods to pass between the discovery of a violation and the imposition of a penalty.

"I think those criticisms were valid," Mr. Hendrie said. "Penalties don't have much of an effect when they are levied months after an event."

Victor Stello Jr., director of the NRC's office of Inspection and Enforcement, said that the failure to properly close the valves on the pipe was "a matter of very serious safety significance."

The Consumers Power Co. has 20 days to argue why the proposed fine should not be imposed.

Yesterday, in Dana Point, Calif., about 3,500 anti-nuclear activists called for the shutdown of California's oldest operating commercial nuclear power facility, the San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant, charging that its Unit 1 reactor could not withstand an earthquake.

reasonable, even though he acknowledged "the potential severity of this incident."

Mr. Selby said he wondered if the decision, made known Friday, might be a partial response to recent criticism from Congress and the president's commission on the Three Mile Island accident.

"The unquestioned fact is that there was no radiation exposure to Palisades plant employees or the public," Mr. Selby said. "Nor was there any release of radiation from the plant even approaching the allowed limits."

Joseph Hendrie, chairman of the NRC, urged Congress to act on pending legislation that would permit the government to impose much stronger penalties.

Mr. Hendrie further said that the NRC had been criticized in the past for imposing lower fines than the law permitted and for allowing long periods to pass between the discovery of a violation and the imposition of a penalty.

"I think those criticisms were valid," Mr. Hendrie said. "Penalties don't have much of an effect when they are levied months after an event."

Victor Stello Jr., director of the NRC's office of Inspection and Enforcement, said that the failure to properly close the valves on the pipe was "a matter of very serious safety significance."

The Consumers Power Co. has 20 days to argue why the proposed fine should not be imposed.

Yesterday, in Dana Point, Calif., about 3,500 anti-nuclear activists called for the shutdown of California's oldest operating commercial nuclear power facility, the San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant, charging that its Unit 1 reactor could not withstand an earthquake.

Mr. Selby said he wondered if the decision, made known Friday, might be a partial response to recent criticism from Congress and the president's commission on the Three Mile Island accident.

"The unquestioned fact is that there was no radiation exposure to Palisades plant employees or the public," Mr. Selby said. "Nor was there any release of radiation from the plant even approaching the allowed limits."

Joseph Hendrie, chairman of the NRC, urged Congress to act on pending legislation that would permit the government to impose much stronger penalties.

Mr. Hendrie further said that the NRC had been criticized in the past for imposing lower fines than the law permitted and for allowing long periods to pass between the discovery of a violation and the imposition of a penalty.

"I think those criticisms were valid," Mr. Hendrie said. "Penalties don't have much of an effect when they are levied months after an event."

Victor Stello Jr., director of the NRC's office of Inspection and Enforcement, said that the failure to properly close the valves on the pipe was "a matter of very serious safety significance."

The Consumers Power Co. has 20 days to argue why the proposed fine should not be imposed.

Yesterday, in Dana Point, Calif., about 3,500 anti-nuclear activists called for the shutdown of California's oldest operating commercial nuclear power facility, the San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant, charging that its Unit 1 reactor could not withstand an earthquake.

Mr. Selby said he wondered if the decision, made known Friday, might be a partial response to recent criticism from Congress and the president's commission on the Three Mile Island accident.

"The unquestioned fact is that there was no radiation exposure to Palisades plant employees or the public," Mr. Selby said. "Nor was there any release of radiation from the plant even approaching the allowed limits."

Joseph Hendrie, chairman of the NRC, urged Congress to act on pending legislation that would permit the government to impose much stronger penalties.

Mr. Hendrie further said that the NRC had been criticized in the past for imposing lower fines than the law permitted and for allowing long periods to pass between the discovery of a violation and the imposition of a penalty.

"I think those criticisms were valid," Mr. Hendrie said. "Penalties don't have much of an effect when they are levied months after an event."

Victor Stello Jr., director of the NRC's office of Inspection and Enforcement, said that the failure to properly close the valves on the pipe was "a matter of very serious safety significance."

The Consumers Power Co. has 20 days to argue why the proposed fine should not be imposed.

Yesterday, in Dana Point, Calif., about 3,500 anti-nuclear activists called for the shutdown of California's oldest operating commercial nuclear power facility, the San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant, charging that its Unit 1 reactor could not withstand an earthquake.

Mr. Selby said he wondered if the decision, made known Friday, might be a partial response to recent criticism from Congress and the president's commission on the Three Mile Island accident.

"The unquestioned fact is that there was no radiation exposure to Palisades plant employees or the public," Mr. Selby said. "Nor was there any release of radiation from the plant even approaching the allowed limits."

## Signs of Agreement Seen

## Kaunda Ends Discussions With Britain, Guerrillas

By Jay Ross

LONDON, Nov. 11 (WP) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda ended three days of talks with British and guerrilla leaders yesterday amid signs that a settlement of the Rhodesian conflict was within reach.

At a news conference, Mr. Kaunda refused to provide any details of his discussions with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher except to say he believed an agreement was near. It was learned he had gained concessions from the British and injected new ideas that could lead to a breakthrough in the stalled nine-week-old talks, if no new complications arise.

It was understood that Britain had accepted part of a suggestion by Mr. Kaunda that could enhance chances for an early cease-fire in the guerrilla war and thus ease the need for a large number of troops to monitor the military situation during a transitional period.

Mr. Kaunda reportedly urged that Britain, which would administer the country during that period, feed and pay guerrilla forces that stop fighting as well as the Zimbabwe Rhodesian military. He maintained that the money for this equal treatment could come from the current Zimbabwe Rhodesian government expenditure of about \$1.5 million a day to prosecute the war.

Number of Troops

Britain agreed to feed the guerrillas and would consider paying them, sources said. Mr. Kaunda's theory is that, if the guerrillas can get paid in return for an end to the fighting, thousands will quickly do so. If successful, this would mean that informal British proposals for a monitoring force of about 1,000 Commonwealth troops could be adequate.

In addition, Britain reportedly agreed that the two-month election campaign period would not begin until a cease-fire was effective, even if bringing the cease-fire into force took longer than the two weeks proposed by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

This could stretch the total transition period to about three months, which Mr. Kaunda advised the Patriotic Front guerrillas to accept. The front is seeking six months and Britain two.

The length of the transition and the size and nature of the monitoring force are two key outstanding issues.

Zambia harbors Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front and thus can put pressure on the guerrillas, especially since Zambia has come under intense military and economic

attack from Zimbabwe Rhodesia. A possible roadblock to a peaceful solution involves reported disagreements between Mr. Nkomo and the more militant wing of the front led by Robert Mugabe. It was noted that Mr. Mugabe flew to Addis Ababa yesterday for meetings with the pro-Soviet Ethiopian government and thus did not attend a final session of talks between Mr. Kaunda and the front.

In a move that could help achieve a settlement, it was reported that the United States would be willing to assist in moving hundreds of thousands of refugees back into Zimbabwe Rhodesia if a settlement is reached.

Meanwhile, Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa showed his impatience over the pace of the talks. He announced yesterday that several members of his delegation would return to Salisbury in the next few days.

## SWAPO Claims

## Soviet Support

## In Geneva Talks

GENEVA, Nov. 11 (AP) — The president of the South-West Africa People's Organization arrived in Geneva yesterday for tomorrow's UN-initiated Namibia conference with fresh assurances of "full support" from the Soviet Union in the guerrilla war against South Africa.

Arriving from Moscow, where he had spent several days meeting with Soviet officials, SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma said that the Soviet Union had agreed to support the guerrilla organization "politically, diplomatically and materially," including a promise to increase arms supplies. He added that Cuba was also supplying his organization weapons and other "humanitarian aid."

The organizers of the four-day conference on Namibia (South-West Africa) called by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on last Monday, still had no firm word on whether South Africa would attend. South Africa insists that local Namibia leaders also attend the high-level talks and that preliminary UN-South Africa military discussions be held.

Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique have been invited as well as the five Western states that authorized the original plan for the independence of the territory — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.



## "WELCOME"

Whether on holiday or business, our Middle East hotels will give you a trip to remember, with Middle Eastern hospitality and the superb comfort and convenience of the Holiday Inn standards.

The cuisine is both traditional and continental, with 24 hour room service as well. All our hotels have full conference facilities including secretarial services and Telex.

And of course we warmly welcome the American Express Card. It saves you worrying about having enough of the right currency and frees you from carrying unnecessarily large amounts of

cash. The American Express Card is one service that we believe is valued by our guests.

And when you settle your bill with the American Express Card at any Holiday Inn hotel in the Middle East you'll receive a complimentary slim, elegant address book.

## Holiday Inn Middle East

BAHRAIN	EGYPT	SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN	EGYPT	SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN	EGYPT	SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN	EGYPT	SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN	EGYPT	SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN	EGYPT	SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN	EGYPT	SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN	EGYPT	SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN	EGYPT	SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN	EGYPT	SAUDI ARABIA

For rates and reservations, contact your nearest Holiday Inn International Sales Office, any Holiday Inn Hotel or American Express Travel Service Office.

\* Until 31st December 1979



## Fundador is the brandy from Spain most widely enjoyed around the world.

Fundador is artfully distilled by DOMEQ, then aged in oak butts which have previously contained noble DOMEQ sherry.

Fundador epitomizes the conscience and tradition that distinguish all products of the House of Domeq.

FUNDADOR, by DOMEQ.



Established 1730

# A few words to our readers about our readers.

Earlier this year we asked our readers to answer some questions that would bring up to date our profile of the newspaper's audience. Such research was last undertaken in 1976. The questions we asked were critically important—not only to our editors, but also to advertisers who use our pages to communicate their sales message to influential decision-makers worldwide.

The response was large. Over 7,000 questionnaires were returned to Research Services Limited, of London, from more than 50 countries. A complete summary of the results and an analysis of the findings are published in a booklet, "Impact 1979."

We undertook to give to charity twice the value of all postal charges incurred by respondents. A choice of three charities was given and the value of

the donations were as follow:

UNICEF \$1,304  
International Red Cross \$1,011  
Cancer Research \$2,422

As a great many participants in this research have asked to know the results, we are pleased to reprint most of the original questionnaire, together with our summary of the answers. The study shows that the average reader of the International Herald Tribune is well-educated, affluent, well-informed and accustomed to all that is best in life, including his daily newspaper.

*Lee W. Huebner*  
Lee W. Huebner, Publisher.

## The International Herald Tribune Audience Survey Advisory Committee.

An advisory panel composed of leading executives in the advertising and research fields in Europe was set up to help in the planning and organization of this study. The panel met in Paris on two occasions, last December to discuss the methodology and again in May to review the survey findings.

The International Herald Tribune wishes to express its gratitude to the members of this panel for their interest, their time and their great help in the preparation of this research.

Mr. Alain Bourrut Lacouture: Impact FCB, Paris,  
Mr. Henk van Gijn: Vaz Dias, Amsterdam,  
Mr. Michael Hook: Ogilvy Benson & Mather Ltd., London,  
Dott. Alberto di Rico: Fiat, Turin,  
Mr. Peter Venneman: H.G. McCann, Frankfurt.

### Reading



Which issues of this newspaper apart from today's have you read or looked at in the last week?

Mon. 71% Tue. 67% Wed. 67% Thu. 66% Fri. 64% Sat./Sun. 63%

Who else usually reads or looks at your copy of the paper?

No one else 25% Husband/wife 43% Other member of household 14% One business colleague 44% Two or more business colleagues 7%

### Classification



Are you Male 57% Female 43%

Which is your age group? Under 25 5% 25-34 22% 35-44 29% 45-54 23% 55-64 44% 65 or over 7%

Which was the highest educational level that you obtained?

Doctorate 45% Second or higher university degree 34% First university degree 27% Attended university without graduating 10%

Professional qualifications of university standard 5% Other higher education of below university standard 8% Completed education at secondary school level or earlier 3%

Into which of the following groups does your own personal annual income from all sources before tax fall?

Up to \$13,999 U.S. 10% \$14,000-\$19,999 7% \$20,000-\$27,999 11% \$28,000-\$35,999 11% \$36,000-\$43,999 41% \$44,000-\$56,999 15% \$57,000-\$81,999 19% \$82,000 or over 44%

or write in your own currency

### Nationality & Language



In which country are you now living (your present home)?

Belgium/Luxembourg 5% France 17% Germany 42% Italy 4% Netherlands 3% Denmark 1% Norway 2% Sweden 1% Spain 3% Switzerland 9% U.K. 13% U.S.A. 5% Japan 7% Other European country 15% Other (Please state)

Of which country are you a citizen?

Belgium/Luxembourg 2% France 7% Germany 6% Italy 2% Netherlands 3% Denmark 1% Norway 1% Sweden 2% Spain 1% Switzerland 4% U.K. 10% U.S.A. 45% Japan 4% Other European country 12% Other (Please state)

How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 6 months 6% 6-12 months 9% Over 1 year but less than 5 years 30% 5 years or more 53%

Please indicate your familiarity with each of the following languages:

English 82% French 62% German 39% Italian 22% Spanish 28% Japanese 4% Arabic 5%

Can read 82% Can speak 82% Can conduct business in 30%

What is your native language? (Please state)

### Travel



Approximately how many trips by air have you made during the last 12 months? (Count round trips, not one-way flights.)

None 7% 1-2 16% 3-5 21% 6-9 16% 10-20 24% 21+ 40%

Of these air trips how many were mainly for business purposes?

None 46% 1-2 43% 3-5 17% 6-9 12% 10-20 20% 21+ 14%

How many trips by air have you made to each of the following destinations, mainly for business purposes, in the last 12 months?

\* Number of trips

Western Europe (Excluding your own country of residence if resident in Western Europe) None 11% 1-2 24% 3-5 24% 6-9 14% 10-20 18% 21+ 41%

\* Number of trips

U.S.A. 63% 1-2 44% 3-5 45% 6+ 7% Canada 43% 1-2 11% 3-5 1% 6+ 4% Central & South America 42% 1-2 10% 3-5 2% 6+ 4% Australia/New Zealand 4% 1-2 4% 3-5 1% 6+ 4% Japan 7% 1-2 6% 3-5 1% 6+ 4% Other Far East 14% 1-2 15% 3-5 2% 6+ 4% Middle East 20% 1-2 16% 3-5 3% 6+ 5% South Africa/Rhodesia 5% 1-2 4% 3-5 1% 6+ 4% Other Africa 15% 1-2 10% 3-5 2% 6+ 4% Eastern Europe 13% 1-2 8% 3-5 2% 6+ 4% Other 4% 1-2 2% 3-5 2% 6+ 3%

\* When travelling by air, which class do you normally use: on business trips within Europe?

First class 12% Economy 63% Other 4%

\* on business trips to the rest of the world?

First class 20% Economy 64% Other 1%

\* Base: all business air travellers.

Approximately how many times, if at all, during the last 12 months have you rented a car on business?

None 44% 1-2 26% 3-6 17% 7-10 7% 11-20 4% 21+ 3%

\*\* And on how many of those occasions have you rented a car abroad on business?

None 7% 1-2 19% 3-6 14% 7-10 5% 11-20 3% 21+ 2%

\*\* Base: all those who rented a car on business.

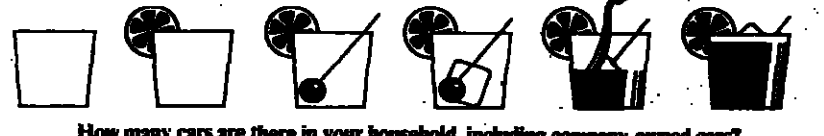
When travelling on business in the last 12 months how often did you spend nights in international hotels like: Hilton, Intercontinental, Marriott, Ramada, Sheraton, Sofitel, Novotel, Meridien, Penta, Trust Houses Forte, Holiday Inn?

Always/Almost always 23% Frequently 29% Occasionally 23% Never 43% No business travel 12%

Which of the following do you usually buy at duty-free shops?

Cigars 19% Cigarettes/Tobacco 32% Spirits 60% Other alcoholic beverages 16% Perfumes/Toilet waters 35% Other (Please state) 5%

### Goods and Services



How many cars are there in your household, including company-owned cars?

None 14% 1 42% 2 34% 3 8% 4 or more 4%

Which of the following do you smoke, even if only occasionally?

Filter cigarettes 26% Non-filter cigarettes 4% Cigars 41% Pipe tobacco 41% None of these 47%

Which of the following do you have in your home at the present time?

Gin 34% Brandy/Cognac 78% Champagne 53% Vodka 67% Aperitif/Vermouth 72%

Liqueurs 70% Scotch Whisky 84% Canadian Whisky 26% Bourbon 40% Rum 54% Sherry/Port 70%

Which credit cards do you use nowadays?

Eurocard/Acces/Mastercharge 17% American Express 55% Carte Blanche 2% Diners Club 19% VISA/BankAmericard/Barclaycard/Carte Bleue 35%

Universal Air Travel 41% Hertz 17% Avis 46% Europcar 4% Other 9% None 18%

Which of the following do you or members of your family own?

Stocks/shares 67% Bonds 34% Commodity futures 3% Options 6% Mutual (unit trust) funds 20% Eurobonds 6%

### Occupation...



Are you... in full-time employment (30 hrs. or more per week) 84% in part-time employment (8-29 hrs. per week) 4% a student 3% a housewife 3% retired 6% other 2%

Are you the main income earner/provider in your household?

Yes 86% No 12%

If in employment, please answer questions (I) to (X). If not in employment, go to Classification.

(I) What is the principal activity of the establishment in which you work? (By establishment we mean the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address.)

Manufacturing 20% Travel & Tourism 7% Oil and petroleum industries 7% Education 5% Professions, e.g. medicine/law, etc. 5% Publishing/finance 11% Retail/wholesale 11% Proprietary/other 11% Armed/Police Forces 11% Publishing, broadcasting, entertainment, advertising, etc. 11% Other business services 11% Do not work in establishment 11% Other (Please state) 11%

Construction/mining/agricultural & forestry industries 4% Export/import/freight/shipping, transport 6% Central government: Diplomatic Service, EEC, UN, OECD and similar 11% Other Public Service 4%

Approximately how many people are there in the establishment in which you work?

1-5 9% 6-10 6% 11-24 40% 25-99 17% 100-299 48% 300-999 7% 500-999 8% 1,000+ 24%

(II) For approximately how many people are you yourself responsible?

1-5 41% 6-9 11% 10-20 12% 21-50 40% 51-99 6% 100+ 13%

(III) Approximately what percentage of your organization's turnover is accounted for by activities outside the country in which you are based?

Less than 25% 46% 25-50% 44% 51-75% 11% 76-100% 29% Don't know 34%

(IV) Which of the following best describes your job position?

Chief Executive 43% Director/Manager 22% Other Executive 4% Constant 7% Financial Specialist (including Accountant, Actuary, etc.) 4% Scientist/Architect/Engineer/Technologist 8%

Lawyer/other legal 22% Doctor/medical practitioner 4% Professor/other academic 2% Government/Diplomatic/Civil Servant 6% Armed/Police Force employee 1% Other (Please state) 9%

(V) What is the name of the position that you hold in your organization and the job that you do? Please describe in detail:

(VI) Are you a Director or member of the Management Board of the establishment for which you work?

Yes 36% No 64%

(VII) How often do you do each of the following in your business or professional capacity?

Make or receive international telephone calls: Every day or almost 44% More than once a week 18% Once a week 14% Less often 10% No at all 8%

Make or receive international cables, telex or facsimile messages: Every day or almost 57% More than once a week 19% Once a week 8% Less often 7% No at all 9%

Meet foreign visitors in your business or professional life: Every day or almost 26% More than once a week 30% Once a week 25% Less often 11% No at all 4%

... and corporate purchasing decisions

(IX) Within the last 12 months, have you been involved in a purchase or leasing decision in your business life for any goods or services listed below with a total expenditure of \$5,000 or more?

Yes 58% No 42%

(X) If yes, please indicate which stages you were involved in for each category, and whether or not European products or services were considered:

Specification/Choice of brand 19% Authorization for purchase 11% European products were considered 11%

Computer equipment 19% Telex, communications equipment, etc. 11% Typewriters, word processing equipment, etc. 11% Cars/vans/trucks 11% Banking/financial services 11% Plant and equipment 11% Business, industrial sites/building construction 11% Raw materials/chemicals 11% Scientific, medical instruments 11% Company insurance/pensions, etc. 11% Company aircraft 11%



## N.Y. Stocks Drop Amid Uncertainty on Iran

that rising bank-loan costs, thanks to the Federal Reserve Board's

The Federal Reserve Board's tighter credit policy, are likely to diminish this sort of activity, especially on the domestic front.

Takeover offers from abroad could continue, but other pitfalls exist even in this sector.

The market witnessed a dramatic example on Monday, when a U.S. company, the Western G. of West Germany withdrew its tender offer of \$27.50 a share for the Harnischfeger Corp., which makes overhead traveling cranes, power cranes and shovels. In one day, the stock of Harnischfeger plunged 3½ points to 14½.

Antitrust objections posed by the Federal Trade Commission to the merger were cited as prompting withdrawal of the offer.

Meanwhile, Standard & Poor's Outlook surveyed the investment scene and determined that cash-rich corporations now enjoy a relatively favorable position.

"The Federal Reserve Board's new approach to fighting inflation has increased the possibility of a credit crunch in the coming months," the Outlook stated. "In such an environment, companies with strong cash positions are in an enviable situation. Adequate liquidity will be a welcome element in the growth of a business."

Among cash-rich companies that S.& P. regards in a commendable light are Newmont Mining, Walt Disney Productions and Schumacher. At the same time, there are caveats to be observed.

"It should be noted that cash positions of individual firms can change rapidly," the Outlook said. "International Business Machines, for example, had such a surplus of cash about two years ago that it decided to use part of it to repurchase 2.4 million of its own shares. But due to delivery delays and a shift in its product mix from sales to rentals, it was recently forced to go to the bond markets to raise \$1 billion and to open lines of credit for an additional \$1 billion."

**By Sue Shellenbarger**

**CHICAGO, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ)** — Sugar futures set season highs Friday on new forecasts of tightening world supplies, while precious metals fell as traders squared their books before the weekend.

Speculative buying following sharp gains in London sugar bids sent sugar futures 29 to .95 cents a pound higher on New York's Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange.

A prestigious London trade house, Czarnikow-Rionda Co. Inc., projected a drop in world sugar production this year to 88.69 million tons from last season's world crop of 91.11 million tons.

The estimate followed a forecast earlier this week of reduced sugar beet production in Europe by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, based on an 87.7-million-ton world production this year and a 2.3-million-ton decline in world sugar stocks.

The reports heightened traders' expectations that the 1979-80 crop is not as big as expected, said Fred Carlson, senior analyst for Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner and Smith. Moreover, he said, it has become too late in the year for any increase in producing nations' export quotas under the international sugar agreement. "Thus there will be no additional supplies coming out to the market because of ISA quotas," he said.

"Technically the charts are very strong," another analyst noted. "Prices are running and it's hard to call a top at these levels."

Sugar prices have risen by about 56 percent since early September on a widening awareness among speculators that world sugar consumption is likely to exceed production this year. Unsubstantiated talk that such nations as the Soviet Union, Pakistan and Mexico may import large quantities of sugar have added fuel to the fire, as have reports of weather troubles with the East European beet crop. Heavy margin requirements in precious metals also have driven some speculators to sugar and other commodities.

Nearby in the coffee market, traders awaited news from a meeting in Co-

—Continued on Page 13, Col. 7.

Sales in					Net	Sales in					Net
1994	Mid-	Low	Low	Cost	Change	1994	Mid-	Low	Low	Cost	Change

[illegible]

Revenues up 35%. Net income up 16%.

SUMMARY RESULTS (UNAUDITED)			
THIRD QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	1979	1978(1)	% Increase
Revenues	\$1,282,984,000	\$ 951,070,000	35
Net income	\$ 37,668,000	\$ 32,464,000	16
Primary net income per share	\$ 1.46	\$ 1.26	16
Net income per share—assuming full dilution	\$ 1.02	\$ .88	16
Average shares outstanding			
Primary	23,312,000	22,680,000	
Assuming full dilution	37,267,000	37,124,000	
NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,			
Revenues	\$3,730,244,000	\$2,697,456,000	38
Net income	\$ 95,661,000	\$ 79,159,000	21
Primary net income per share	\$ 3.66	\$ 2.97	23
Net income per share—assuming full dilution	\$ 2.59	\$ 2.16	20
Average shares outstanding			
Primary	22,990,000	22,680,000	
Assuming full dilution	37,267,000	37,124,000	
<p>Results for 1978 have been restated to give retroactive effect to a change in accounting for insurance acquisition costs. As a result of this change, net income for the third quarter and nine months was restated and retroactively decreased by \$1,523,000 and \$1,215,000, respectively. Primary net income per share was reduced by \$.07 and \$.06 for the third quarter and nine months, respectively, and net income per share—assuming full dilution, was reduced by \$.04 and \$.03 for the same respective periods.</p>			

Results for 1978 have been restated to give retroactive effect to a change in accounting for insurance acquisition costs. As a result of this change, net income for the third quarter and nine months was restated and retroactively decreased by \$1,523,000 and \$1,215,000, respectively. Primary net income per share was reduced by \$.07 and \$.06 for the third quarter and nine months, respectively, and net income per share—assuming full dilution, was reduced by \$.04 and \$.03 for the same respective periods.

**City Investing**

To learn more about City Investing, contact Director of Corporate Communications, City Investing Company, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.



NYSE Averages				Net
Work Ended November 5, 1979				
	High	Low	Last	Change
Dust.	65.02	63.76	64.92	+0.13
Comm.	45.06	45.57	45.56	-0.01
Ind.	35.97	35.97	35.89	+0.08
Trans.	39.72	38.57	39.73	+1.16
Utilities	51.77	54.75	54.74	-0.05
Standard & Poor's				
Indust.	114.70	113.86	113.72	-0.20
Transp.	14.11	13.86	14.11	+0.25
Utilities	69.67	67.22	67.85	-0.47
Finance	11.86	11.86	11.86	-0.02
5 Stocks	101.82	99.87	101.51	-1.28
Dow Jones				
Indust.	818.43	794.67	806.48	+12.85
Transp.	228.94	228.18	228.24	+0.06
Utilities	91.76	90.57	91.19	+0.16



## New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

[illegible]

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the November 9, 1979's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.S.	Gld.	B.c.m.	Swiss	Dan kr.
Australia	1.994	4.183	111.85	47.385	0.2542		0.833	12.252	1.367
Belgium	29.59	66.89	7.9025	3.06625	14.56		1.341	9.476	1.252
Canada	1.7945	3.754		42.06	1.31	89.94	0.182	10.71	1.252
France	2.0915		3.7505	8.7025	2.160	4.1675	0.083	14.95	1.252
Germany	830.30	1.733.35	162.52	197.37	0.10	416.40	20.38	1.252	1.252
Italy		2.094		4.3575	5.80	15.10	20.15	1.252	1.252
New York (C)					0.0025	21.10	14.4005	255.00	1.252
Spain	4.208	8.785			0.0025	1.00	1.00	1.252	1.252
Switzerland	1.6915	3.4524	91.296	39.2284	1.148	82.7648	0.6435	1.252	1.252
UK	1.3473	0.66234	0.0756	5.81527	1.008	2.7361	0.1104	2.7335	1.252

Dollar values: Belgium (fiscal year) 29,67; Canadian \$ 1,1677; Danish krone 5,3022; French 40,512; Hong Kong \$ 5,024; Irish £ 0,0645; Italian Lire 1,6437; Peeta 68,01; Shilling 12,90; Singapore \$ 2,1877; Swedish krona 4,2542; Yen 242,85

£ Sterling; 1,014 Irish £

(a) Comma-separated franc; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound; (c) Amounts needed to buy one U.S. dollar except against Sterling; (\*) Units of 100; (x) Units of 1,000

ECU = European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels

### Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices  
of the week's trading.)

Company	1994	1993
Baybank	35%	31%
Cleveland Trust Co.	34%	31%
Delaware State Corporation	34%	25%
Fidelity Inc.	11%	11%
First Mid. Banc.	34%	24%
First National Bank	34%	22%
Grand Company	22%	22%
Ind. Nat. Bank & Trust Phila.	20%	24%
Lincoln First Banks	21%	21%
Midwest Bank	21%	20%
Nat. City Corporation	42%	44%
New England Merch. Boston	18%	14%
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	19%	19%
Pittsburgh	20%	20%
Provo, Nat. Corp.	24%	23%
Shoemaker Asst. Boston	31%	33%
Stu. St. Bank Boston	19%	19%
Trust Nat. Bank	18%	18%
Univ. Bancshares	20%	20%
Virginia Nat. Bank	13	13

### Consolidated Trading

## Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Nov. 9, 1979					
	Sales	High	Low	2000's	Chg.
Bow Valley	521,700	7 1/4	7 1/8	34 1/4	+
Tulsa/Wms	407,600	7 1/4	7 1/8	34 1/4	+
Resartina	490,800	27 3/4	24 1/4	27 3/4	+
Dome/Petro	292,900	38 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	+
Wells	292,900	38 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	+
Gulf/Can	354,700	8 1/4	7 7/8	80 1/4	+
Total/Petro	278,100	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	+
West/Ektor	278,100	5 1/2	5 1/8	4 1/2	+
Mid/Keweenaw	278,100	5 1/2	5 1/8	4 1/2	+
Dynalco/Cp	249,500	9 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4	+

Volume: 15,611,113 shares  
 Year to Date: 92,841,313 shares  
 Issues Traded In: 756  
 Advances: 366 / declines: 439 / unchanged: 11  
 N.A.  
 New Highs: 18 / new lows: 35

## Multiplicity makes for strength.

Just as the multiplicity of services offered by a universal bank gives it its strength. Be it export financing as a supplier or buyer credit, letter of credit confirmations, syndication of major Euroloans or lead managing public bond issues, Deutsche Bank gives even the most complicated forms of international financing the strong foundation they need.

Let the strength of universal banking support your business. Come to Deutsche Bank.

**Deutsche Bank**  
A century of universal banking





## American Exchange Options

Main Office: New York, N.Y. Our Worldwide Network: Abidjan, Bahrain, Bangkok, Beirut, Birmingham, Bogota, Bombay, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Houston, Lihaleto, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monrovia, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vancouver, Vienna, Zurich.







1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	11
12					13				14	15		
16					17				18			
19				20				21				
	22						23					
	24					25	26			27	28	29
30					31	32				33		
34						35					36	
37					38					39		
40				41				42				
		43					44	45				
	46	47					48				49	50
51						52				53		
54						55				56		
57						58				59		

### Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	W	L		B	U	L	B	A		L	A	R	V	A
O	M	O		A	B	E	E	L		A	L	I	A	S
Z	E	N		K	I	N	G	O	F	K	I	N	G	S
E	L	E	M		N	I	N	E		A	G	U	E	S
S	P	R	I	N	G	S	I	N	G	S		L	E	T
				L	O	E				T	O	P	I	
H	O	W	E		K	I	N	G	A	L	I	N	G	S
U	N	I	A	R		D	U	O		A	N	G	E	R
D	I	N	G	A	L	I	N	G	S		D	S	M	S
				G	E	M				E	G	O		
M	A	D		W	I	N	G	T	O	W	I	N	G	S
A	S	I	A		O	N	E	L		U	N	T	I	L
K	I	N	G	O	F	S	W	I	N	G		E	T	A
E	D	G	E	R		U	L	N	A	E		M	S	S
R	E	S	E	T		M	Y	N	A	S		S	O	S

	C	F		C	F	
ALABAMA	17	63	Sunny	MADRID	10	Fine
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy	MIAMI	29	Cloudy
ANAKARA	14	57	Fine	MILAN	9	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	82	Overcast	MONTREAL	5	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Fine	MOSCOW	5	Misty
BERLIN	27	81	Misty	NEW YORK	2	Overcast
BELGRADE	26	79	Cloudy	OSLO	16	Fine
BELMONT	7	45	Cloudy	NICE	-6	Snow
BRUSSELS	16	61	Misty	PARIS	16	Fine
BUDAPEST	5	41	Showers	PRAGUE	3	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Fine	ROME	12	Fine
COPENHAGEN	4	41	Rain	SOPIA	11	Misty
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	54	Overcast	TORONTO	18	Sunny
EDINBURGH	3	37	Overcast	TEL AVIV	26	Misty
FLORINCE	22	72	Overcast	TOKYO	19	Fine
FRANKFURT	5	41	Fine	TUNIS	18	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Fine	VIENNA	5	Overcast
HELSINKI	3	37	Cloudy	WARSAW	1	Foggy
HOUSTON	18	64	Fine	WASHINGTON	11	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	28	82	Overcast	ZURICH	5	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Overcast			
LEIPZIG	12	54	Cloudy			
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	19	64	Sunny			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.)

Thunderstorm

Rain

Snow

Wind Direction

TS

///

\*

→

Warm Front

Cold Front

Occluded Front

Quasi-Stationary Front

UTRECHT, the Netherlands, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—A Dutch woman tried to curb her husband's sexual advances by putting hormone tablets into his coffee. The husband only found out 12 years later when the his doctor noticed that he had female breasts.

The case was reported by a surgeon in the Dutch medical magazine *Medisch Contact* in a column called "Perils of Medical Practice."

The man, then aged 60, consulted the surgeon about soreness in the armpits. The doctor asked about his enlarged breasts, and he said that he had had them for at least 10 years.

The wife, who was with her husband, whispered to the surgeon that she had been putting female hormone tablets in his coffee for 12 years because she wanted less sex than he did.

Her former doctor later told the surgeon that he had prescribed the tablets after she asked for help in cooling her husband's ardor. The magazine did not say whether this had been successful.

MA'AM, HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED HOW THE ATMOSPHERE IN OUR ROOM CHANGES WHEN IT'S RAINING OUTSIDE?

WITH THE LIGHTS ON IN HERE, AND THE RAIN AND DARKNESS OUTSIDE, THERE'S SORT OF A MEDIEVAL ATMOSPHERE...

NO, MA'AM, I DON'T KNOW WHAT THE CAPITAL OF NORWAY IS...

SO MUCH FOR ATMOSPHERE

JOHN MCKINLEY

WHAT'S WITH THE PENCIL?

I'M TRYING TO QUIT SMOKING.

HOW ARE YOU DOING?

SNAP

POUI

THAT'S MY 21TH NUMBER 2 TODAY.

©1994 Simpsons, Inc. #175

SOMETIMES I GET SO TIRED OF LUGGING THIS OLD BAG AROUND I COULD CRY

YOU'RE LOOKING FORWARD TO RETIREMENT, AREN'T YOU, MR. BEASLEY?

OH, NO -- I PLAN TO WORK RIGHT UP TO THE VERY END

OLD POSTMEN NEVER DIE -- THEY JUST LOSE THEIR ZIP!

© 1998 King Features Syndicate, Inc.  
All rights reserved.  
No part of this comic may be reproduced without written permission from King Features Syndicate, Inc.

WHERE'S BEETLE?  
I TOLD HIM TO DIG  
THIS DITCH!

I SHINED  
MY BOOTS  
THIS  
MORNING

HOBBS

11-12

THAT BARMAID MUST THINK SHE'S THE ONLY LASS WHO'S EVER BEEN ENGAGED.

I DIDN'T KNOW SHE WAS ENGAGED.

YOU MUST BE THE ONLY ONE IN THE PUB WHO DOESN'T.

PULLIN' PINTS WITH 'ER LEFT HAND!

© 1999 by Dave Coverly. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission of NEA, Inc.

UNABLE TO CONCEAL HIS ANGER WHEN VICTOR SEBASTIAN INSISTS ON ASKING QUESTIONS, HE ASKS MRS. LANEER, REE MORGAN TELLS HIM TO BE QUIET!

I REALIZE MY MISTAKE

IT WOULD BE CRIMINAL FOR YOU TO TALK ABOUT THE HOSPITAL WITHOUT FIRST HEARING WHAT THE PSYCHIATRIST RECOMMENDS BE DONE.

I STILL DON'T THINK SHE'S A PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEM, REE!

**PANEL 1:** The man asks, "DID YOU KNOW DINE SPACED KISSER RECAL- NALS A FEW YEARS BACK, BRENNER?" The woman replies, "NO KIDDING, MAN? DOES HE MENTION ME IN THEM?"

**PANEL 2:** The man continues, "SURE, RIGHT AT THE TOP. JAN. 8, 1972, APPOINT- MENT TO SHEREN ONE THREE ZERO. CELE- BRATING WITH PART OF BRENNER'S NEW SHIRMENT OF AMILS." The woman responds, "OH, NOW."

**PANEL 3:** The man says, "'I'M ON MY FIFTH TAB AND IT LOOKS ARE I'VE BEEN RIPPED OFF THIS TIME. IT'S SO BAD I'M NOT EVEN SLIGHTLY BIFFLE DRINKED.'" The woman exclaims, "HEE, HEE!"

**PANEL 4:** The man declares, "'IF THAT LEBBLE BIFFERCKER SNT FIDDLE-GANG, AMMERCK RIPPZ LINGS OUT.'" The woman concludes, "HE ALANDS DID, TOO."

**UNSCRAMBLE.**

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**GUFED**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**YUNIF**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**HACING**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**FERPER**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**Highfatut!**

WHAT THEY THROW AT SOME "SWELL" WEDDINGS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | Jumbles: LAUGH OAKEN FORBID BELIEF  
Answer: What some so-called hot ideas are—  
HALF-BAKED

11-12

"WHY CAN'T YOU BE POLITE,  
LIKE YOUR FRIEND, MATTHEW?"

"HE'S GOT HIS BAG  
AND I GOT MINE."

**PROKOFIEV BY PROKOFIEV**  
*A Composer's Memoir*  
 By *Serge Prokofiev*. Edited by *David Appel*.  
 Translated by *Guy Daniels*.  
*Illustrated, with musical examples. Doubleday. 370 pp. \$1*  
 Reviewed by *Harold C. Schonberg*

**T**H**E**RE is nothing exactly like this book in musical annals. Composers of the past have left us their memoirs, but too often their accounts are self-serving and pontifical. Nor have composers gone very deeply into their childhood and adolescence. The most readable autobiography of any composer was that of Hector Berlioz, but compared with Prokofiev he merely skims over his childhood. There are the Mozart letters, which do give an idea of the development of that genius, but the documentation there — absorbing as it is — is scanty compared with the mass of detail that Prokofiev has served up.

"Prokofiev by Prokofiev" is many things. It is an account of life on a country estate in pre-Revolutionary Russia. It is an account of musical education at the time. It is full of anecdotes about some of the great figures of Russian music — Rimsky-Korsakov, Stravinsky, Glinka, Scriabin, Glazunov. But most of all it is an unparalleled look into the mind and development of a musical genius from babyhood through late adolescence.

**Total Recall**

Prokofiev started a diary when he was 13, and read it when he came to write his reminiscences. As early as 1919 he began to collect materials. He had plenty. Prokofiev had something close to total recall, and in addition he never threw anything away. He kept all correspondence, he maintained lists of all kinds, he started a thematic catalog when he was 17, and he kept a running record on his autobiography. He dropped it, then resumed it after a hiatus of a few years. It was unfinished at his

**'Modernist' Tendencies:** As a student, Prokofiev won teachers with his "modernist" compositions, but also drew a reaction caused by his sharp, bit, unsentimental music. He lists — he was always making — of music that he heard; of that he liked; of his composition's chess games; of battles of wits with his teachers; of his compulsive about his need for musical tidiness.

But also what a talent! He was born in Sontovska, an estate in the Ukraine managed by his father. His mother was an amateur pianist, and Prokofiev heard Beethoven and Chopin "from the day I was born." His musical talent displayed itself early. He was playing the piano and composing at 5. At 9 he was trying to write an opera. At 11 he was studying with Reinhold Gliere, then a budding composer who came to Sontovska in the summer to teach the prodigy. At 13 Prokofiev had already composed four operas, a symphony and a large amount of piano

He was a disturbingly intelligent child, and a cocky, opinionated, stubborn one. Chess was one of his

*Harold C. Schonberg is on the staff of The New York Times.*

**T**HERE are only two things to do about a sharp, heavily analyzed variation — either come to the board prepared with an innovation that forces the game in your favor, or divert the play into a quiet positional one with the hope of outplaying the opponent in a fairly level middle game.

It happens not at all infrequently that the first alternative is not open to you — no matter how hard you wrack your brain, a new idea for crushing the position just won't come. Then there's only one choice left: sidestep the sharp and play a more

That's what Mikhail Tal of the Soviet Union, a former world champion, did in his game with the Russian grandmaster Vitaly Zeshkovsky in the second round of the Interzonal Tournament in Riga. The brilliant Tal turned in a fine positional performance to win.

Anyone who selects the challenging Lasker Variation, as Zeshkovsky did, is bound to be primed for the complicated 7 B-N5, P-QR3; 8 N-N4; 9 hNf, Nf3; 10 N-Q5, P-B4. Tal's game crossed the P-B4 line by the time 7...Q-N5; 8 P-N4, N-N1; 9 P-QB4.

Once again, with 14... N-N5, it would have been a clear how much this would amount to after 33 N-N5, KB3; 34 QxP, B-B1; 35 QxP, N-N5. Tal was not afraid of refusing to take any chances, in the secure 33 R-N1, allowing, Zeshkovsky to recoup a pawn 33... NxfP.

Here, it would have been a bit more difficult for Tal to win. Q-N5, KfRkRk 36 KfR, Q-winning a piece, but Tal's 35 Nf1, QxQ; 35 RxfQ forced favorable.

Q217. Zeshkovsky attempted to lure  
Tal into the dangerous complexities  
of 15 Qc6, Pxf6, 16 Q-Kc6 (16  
Qc7?, BxN, K-R1; 17 Qc7 (17  
BxP, N-K4 traps the queen), B-K4.  
Tal would have none of it and pre-  
sented calmly to complete his de-  
velopment.

While Tal had indeed limited for  
Zeshkovsky's opportunities for  
counterattack after 21 ... B-N2,  
the question was what White could  
do. Tal gave the answer at once  
with 22 P-KN4, forcing lines open  
for his black king.

Since 22 ... B-N2, 23 P-KB5;  
23 ... B-N2 would place P-KB5  
under attack.

After 35 ... BxN; 36 R  
Kc7; 37 BxN, the consequence  
37 ... B-B4 would have been  
Black could not contend with  
advantage of the KRP. Thus it  
was hard for try 37 ...  
38 BxR, PxB.

The game was adjourned.  
41 ... K-N4, Tal having a  
42 K-K3. Zeshkovsky, impa-  
tient move and ...  
43 ... B-N4; 44  
P-R5, K-B3; 45 P-R4, B-R3;  
N3, K-B4; 47 P-R3, K-B3; 48  
P-K3, 49 P-Q6, B-B1; 50 P-R4  
for White, gave up without a  
loss.

[illegible]

**"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"**  
**"Printed in Great Britain"**







